

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2966.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

PRICE  
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS will be ENTIRELY CLOSED from MONDAY, September 1st, until TUESDAY, September 2nd, both days inclusive. During the recess, Copies of the 'Schedule of Professional Practice and Charges of Architects,' 'The Conditions of Builders Contracts,' 'Particulars of the Medals and Prizes,' &c., may be purchased on personal application to the House Porter.

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WILLIAM H. WHITE, Secretary.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, 'The Elijah.'

THURSDAY MORNING, Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater,' conducted by the Composer, 'St. Paul' (Part I.).

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

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## LITERATURE

*Lord Rayleigh's Presidential Address. British Association, Montreal Meeting, 1884.*

LORD RAYLEIGH has chosen a worthy theme for his address, and he has handled it worthily. Probably there is scarcely any man living better fitted than himself to give, briefly and effectively, a sketch of the present position and future prospects of physical science. Having laid the foundations of his knowledge broad and firm in the close and arduous training of mathematics as taught at Cambridge, he has since applied that training, with rare energy and success, to the advancement of physical science—making himself a master in several of its branches, and being something more than a scholar in all. Approaching science from the theoretical side, he has always been careful to honour practice and aim at utility: so forming the counterpart, so to speak, of his distinguished predecessor Sir William Siemens, whose untimely death he commemorates, and who, beginning with practice, was always striving to illuminate her methods with the light of science. Those who have watched Lord Rayleigh's progress and performances since his brilliant *début* nearly twenty years ago will be gratified, but not astonished, to see that he has risen fully to the height of the eminence which fate, or the Council of the British Association, has thrust upon him, and has delivered an address which, whether looked at according to its contents, its style, or its spirit, makes an offering such as the science of the Old World may be proud to lay before the New. To such a disquisition it would be impertinence to pretend to play the critic; our more welcome task will be to gather up the salient facts it lays before us, and those especially which have a bearing on culture generally, for the benefit of our readers.

After a brief notice of the circumstances peculiar to the occasion, and a glowing tribute, already mentioned, to the memory of Siemens, Lord Rayleigh plunges at once into his subject, the present condition of the physical sciences, and commences with one of the youngest, but one of the most vigorous, of those sciences, viz., electricity. It will be a satisfaction to many to find that he takes a

bright view of the future of electric lighting, in spite of the discouragement under which it stands at this moment. He points out that the lighting of passenger ships is already an assured success, and that in large institutions, such as theatres and factories, the use of electricity is daily extending. Where the application of water power instead of steam is possible, this greatly increases the chances in its favour; and the suggestion is made that the noble river flowing through Montreal may some day have its power directed to some such service. The address points out also that in electricity, as in other things, science prepares the way for practice, whilst the requirements of practice react in the most healthy manner upon science. The dynamo machine is in a very large degree a product of pure science. Founded as it is upon the discoveries of one physicist, Faraday, it has received the fullest explanation of its facts from the hands of another physicist, Clausius. Again, the very perfect vacuum required for the success of the incandescent lamp is a triumph first achieved in the laboratory, and probably would never have been accomplished had practical ends alone been in view. On the other hand, the requirements of electric lighting are now giving rise to a new development on a large scale of the art of electrical measurement, and are also directing the attention of experimenters to the difficult question of the behaviour of soft iron under varying magnetic conditions. Here Lord Rayleigh hopes for much practical benefit from the induction balance of Prof. Hughes.

After touching upon the question of standard electrical units, towards which he has himself contributed so much, on the phenomena attending the discharge of electricity in a high vacuum, and on the curious relation between magnetism and electricity known as Hall's effect, with its recent mechanical explanation by Mr. Bidwell, the President passes on to what he rightly terms the most important achievement of the last generation of scientific men, viz., the establishment and application of the mechanical theory of heat. After dwelling for a moment on the second law of thermodynamics and on its importance as bearing upon the efficiency of the steam engine, he passes on to the great question of the dissipation of energy—one of those, we believe, which earliest engaged his own attention. He points out its great importance in relation to the science of chemistry, as indicating the true character of the connexion between heat and chemical processes. He lays down the general principle that if we wish to inquire whether or not a certain proposed transformation can take place, the question to be considered is whether its occurrence would involve dissipation of energy; if not, the transformation is, under the circumstances of the case, absolutely excluded. Lord Rayleigh's opinion evidently is that we are on the eve of great discoveries in chemistry, tending to bridge over the gulf which now exists between chemical affinity and other forms of energy; and he ventures to suggest that the most hopeful direction lies in a more minute study of the common chemical phenomena.

Proceeding thence to scientific mechanics, Lord Rayleigh observes that it is princi-

pally in relation to fluid motion that advances may be looked for. He refers to the recent experiments of Prof. Osborne Reynolds on the flow of water in tubes, and points out that where these are large and the speeds high the problem becomes closely similar to that of skin friction in ship propulsion. As closely connected with this subject he mentions the experiments on friction of Mr. Beauchamp Tower, showing that where lubrication is adequate the effects follow the laws of liquid, not of solid, friction, and are thus quite different from the character hitherto assigned to them.

From liquids the address passes to gases, and the remarkable results as to the viscosity of hydrogen obtained by Mr. Crookes are described. This leads Lord Rayleigh to record his present opinion on the kinetic or dynamical theory of gases, an opinion which, seeing that the theory has recently sustained a rude assault, is of sufficient interest to be quoted at length:—

"Such an achievement as the prediction of Maxwell's law of viscosity has, of course, drawn increased attention to the dynamical theory of gases. The success which has attended the theory in the hands of Clausius, Maxwell, Boltzmann, and other mathematicians, not only in relation to viscosity, but over a large part of the entire field of our knowledge of gases, proves that some of its fundamental postulates are in harmony with the reality of nature. At the same time there are serious difficulties, and we cannot but feel that while the electrical properties of gases remain out of relation to the theory, no final judgment is possible."

Coming now to optics, the recent work done both on the invisible and visible spectrum is touched upon, and a full account given of the very elegant process recently devised by Cornu to determine whether a line is of solar or atmospheric origin. Recent researches on the velocity of light have led to a serious discrepancy. Young and Forbes, using Fizeau's method, came to the conclusion that *in vacuo* the velocity of blue light is sensibly greater than that of red—a result which, if true, would practically involve a reconstruction of the undulatory theory. Michelson, however, using Foucault's method, fails to find any such variation. The subject, now a fashionable one, of soap-bubbles is touched upon, to explain Brewster's error in imagining that some actual secretion of colouring matter must occur, and to mention the determination by Reinold and Rücker of the thickness of the "black film" as being only one-seventieth of a wavelength of light.

A few remarks upon acoustics, practical and theoretical, terminate the survey. The address concludes with some reference to more general topics. An eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Clerk Maxwell on many grounds, not the least important being that

"to his influence, in conjunction with that of Thomson and Helmholtz, is largely due that elimination of unnecessary hypothesis which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the science of the present day."

But here Lord Rayleigh is careful to guard himself against misconception. "If, as is sometimes supposed, science consisted of nothing but the laborious accumulation of facts, it would soon come to a standstill, crushed as it were under its own weight." The necessity of a "theoretical solvent" in

the shape of well-matured hypotheses is all the more stringent when experimental science is being so rapidly pushed forward by the multiplication of laboratories, the establishment of scientific journals and societies, and the general spread of a more scientific education. Of this matter Lord Rayleigh takes a well-reasoned and moderate view. He doubts whether an exclusively scientific training would be satisfactory, and believes that, with plenty of time and a literary aptitude, Latin and Greek may make a good foundation, especially from the point of view of mental discipline. He thinks, however, that French and German, if properly taught, would go far to replace them even in this relation, and that the actual or commercial value of the acquisition would be, in the majority of cases, incomparably greater. As to science, it scarcely needs pleading for, at least by a leader of science, unless to remove the misapprehension (unhappily fostered by a few scientific men) that it has any necessary connexion with materialism. In fact, a scientific worker has no particular right beyond other men of culture to set up as a prophet, and surely his own domain is wide enough to satisfy any ambition without encroaching on those belonging to the philosopher and the theologian:—

"Great as are the triumphs of the present century, we may well believe that they are but a foretaste of what discovery and invention have yet in store for mankind."

#### SAVAGE RELIGION.

*Samoa.* By G. Turner. (Macmillan & Co.)  
*Indian Myths.* By Ellen R. Emerson. (Trübner & Co.)

To what extent may our information about savage religion and myth be accepted, and may we use this evidence in discussing questions concerning the early stages of religion among civilized peoples? These are matters about which a dispute at present exists between anthropologists and philologists, and till the controversy is settled the sciences of mythology and of religion are at a standstill. The philologists have usurped the name of comparative mythologists, and, as M. Gaidoz points out in *Méluéne*, they not only decline to compare the religions of the world, but they refuse to allow anthropologists to do so. They are named "comparative" mythologists on the familiar principle which derives *lucus* from absence of light, and the Temple "laundresses"—compare Sam Weller's dictum—from total ignorance of soap and water.

The two books before us—Mr. Turner's 'Samoa' and Miss Emerson's 'Indian Myths'—are works very different in method and value. Both are of considerable interest if we may elucidate the early stages of civilized religion by comparison with that of backward peoples. Both books fall into the rank of collections of old wives' fables if the comparison be barred by the rules of the game. Now the comparative mythologists, who prefer as much as possible to compare only the official religions and myths of Aryan and Semitic peoples, will probably refuse to allow us to use our Samoan and Red Indian materials for the following reasons. First, they maintain that, as most myths are the result of a disease of language, and as Aryan and Samoan languages

are not of the same family, the comparison of Aryan and Samoan myths is illegal and confusing. To this the anthropologist briefly replies that he does not believe that most myths are the result of a malady of language, but of a malady, or rather of an early stage, of thought. Now human thought is much the same everywhere, especially in its earliest surviving stages, and if myths be the surviving expression of early thought, then Samoan myths may illustrate the myths of Aryan peoples. Secondly, the philologist, still holding that myth is a disease of language, refuses to let us analyze myths in a speech of which we have no accurate and scientific philological knowledge. As in the myths of languages which are scientifically known, such as Sanskrit and Indian, the philologists give each his own private interpretation, based on his own private pet etymology, the study of speech has done little or nothing for the science of myth even in the Indo-European family of tongues. The anthropologist therefore claims the right to try his own comparative method, in the absence of any substantial results from the philological system. Thirdly, the philologist denies that the evidence of the missionaries and travellers (often men of learning and common sense) who have collected the savage myths is worthy of reliance. To this it is replied that the philologists themselves accept the evidence of men like Codrington, Turner, Bleek, Egede, Dobrizhoffer, and many others. The testimony of these scholars, again, is confirmed by the "undesigned coincidences" of reports by unlettered voyagers who have lived long among wild races. Once more, it is on similar authority that our knowledge of savage arts, customs, and laws is based by writers like Mr. Tylor, whose caution nobody ventures to impugn. Fourthly, the philologists argue that savage beliefs are not necessarily early beliefs, but may be the views of tribes fallen from civilization. To this it is replied that Mr. Max Müller, at least, has more than once asserted that savage languages are older in character and far nearer the childhood of speech than the most ancient languages of people formed into political states, than the most venerable Sanskrit or the earliest extant Hebrew. Thus, on the showing of philologists themselves, if myth be a disease of language, and if savage languages be more primitive than languages like Sanskrit and Hebrew, then savage myths must be more primitive than the myths of Jews or Aryans of India. Other reasons for comparing savage and Aryan myths may be adduced. In savage legend, as in that of the Aryan peoples, the same elements of the marvellous, and even the selfsame plots and incidents, occur, and that in collections which a philologist like Prof. Sayce regards as indubitably genuine and native. Why, then, should we deliberately shut our eyes to facts? why should we deliberately exclude certain factors in the problems from our view? If Samoans, Greeks, Samoyedes, Red Indians, tell the selfsame story (and they do), then the cause of this diffusion of myths must be sought for, and the truth must not be blinked in the name of science.

For all the reasons we have enumerated we welcome Mr. Turner's most valuable account of the Samoan character, customs, religion,

and myths. The book is the result of some forty years' personal acquaintance with an isolated race in a condition of middle barbarism. Mr. Turner has no theory to maintain, no set of opinions to defend. His evidence is free from scientific bias, and he does not appear to have paid much attention to current speculation on topics of mythology. He gives us a picture of men living in a kind of clan communism, each stock of kindred supporting its own poorer members with unstrained benevolence. The early arts are known: the potter, the carpenter, the weaver, are all busy in Samoa. Cannibalism has become a mere tradition, surviving in certain symbolic arts, reminiscent of the oven in which men were cooked a generation or two ago. The religion of this people is just as well known to Mr. Turner as their laws or arts. He finds the Samoans, to be brief, in a highly interesting stage of totemism. Each stock of kindred has its god incarnate in some animal or vegetable form. This is not pure totemism, in which the animal, vegetable, or what not is revered in itself, and *sans phrase*, as a kinsman, protector, perhaps ancestor, and friend. Among the Samoans a more spiritual conception prevails: the sacred animal is the avatar of a spiritual being, and abstraction has advanced so far that the same spiritual being is worshipped by different stocks in different animal avatars. Just as among the ancient Egyptians, just as among Ashanti, Australian, Asian, Indian, and American totemists, the families will not eat the animal in which their favourite spiritual being is incarnate. Here, then, we have in the Samoan faith a distinct stage of religious belief, an advance from the lower savage totemism towards the Egyptian stage of animal worship, which, again, has its relations to Aztec creeds, and even to the Greek belief in the attendant animals peculiarly dear to each of the Greek gods. Now, whatever view we may take of these facts, however we may explain them, we have here indubitably a link between well-established Red Indian, Australian, Asiatic, and "aboriginal" Indian beliefs on the one side, and the beliefs of the ancient civilized races on the other hand. The savage beliefs we receive on the evidence of explorers, lettered and unlettered—of Livingstone and Long, of Sir George Grey and Codrington, of Catlin, and Kohl, and Sproat, and Scheffer. If we may use the evidence of these men, we have before us an important set of facts, displaying a movement of religious thought in a given direction, from zoomorphic to anthropomorphic ideas of religion. But if we are to listen to the philologists, all our facts are untrustworthy, and the facts are, in truth, ignored by the most famed philological speculators on the origin and development of religions. For our own part we regard Mr. Turner's reports concerning Samoan religion, its fetishism, totemism, and theory of ghosts, as highly important and valuable, and deserving of serious comparative study. In the same way his observations on the Samoan system of taking omens and of augury precisely illustrate the well-known Roman modes of divination, and the Egyptian philosophy of prodigies (based on the argument *post hoc ergo propter hoc*), as described by Herodotus. In precisely the



same spirit we accept with gratitude Mr. Turner's translations of some ballads of Samoa containing, among other myths, the essence of the story of Jason and Medea. These myths, and the myths of the origin of man and of things in the world, have the closest resemblance to the same class of legends everywhere, whether told by Aryans, Red Indians, Zulus, Aztecs, or any other race. For example, let any one compare the myth on p. 240 with the myths of Jonah, of Hesione, of the Bushman Kwai Hem, "the great swallower," and with the Australian myth of the Eagle and the Moon. Very probably different explanations may be given of the diffusion and origin of these legends; the important thing is to secure the recognized right to compare them as a part of scientific mythological method. Mr. Turner's book is of the greatest interest and value, unless we are to shut our eyes in the name of science to facts which meet us wherever we look, and are vouched for by observers of all dates, classes, and degrees of learning.

Miss Emerson's work on Red Indian myths is of a very different character. It is the result, not of observation and of collection by the author from oral tradition, but of reading. That reading, though wide, is ill arranged, and Miss Emerson too often dispenses with accurate references to her authorities, so that we are unable to check her statements. She is as fond of theory as Mr. Turner is sparing of hypothesis, and one of her theories appears to be the tempting but unstable doctrine of a primitive monotheism. On this point, as illustrated by the religious history of the Red Indian tribes, Mr. Leland's article on Algonquin myths in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* should be consulted. Mr. Leland has collected, from oral traditions and Anglo-Algonquin manuscript or wampum sources, a great number of living native myths. These do certainly, as Mr. Leland says, resemble the myths of the Edda in a very extraordinary manner. Whether we have here genuine tradition is a different question. On the other hand, African and Australian myths almost as Eddaic (allowing for difference of climate and environment) may be quoted, and we are still far from inclining to the belief that the Algonquin myths have been derived in any way from those of the early Norse settlers in America. Till Mr. Leland publishes his promised book on the subject judgment must be deferred. In the meanwhile a wide study of African *Märchen* may be respectfully recommended to Mr. Leland. Miss Emerson's book is not without its uses, though her philology is somewhat audacious and her system of reference provokingly vague, while she seems to have but haphazard views about the nature of evidence. In English we call a beaver a beaver. Miss Emerson (p. 197) styles the beast "a castor." On p. 190 Miss Emerson gives a long extract from some book containing a legend of the soul after death. She does not even mention the name of the book from which she borrows her extract. The myth is strangely like that of Er in the 'Republic' of Plato. Miss Emerson, like Mr. Leland, has been struck by the resemblance between Norse and Red Indian myths. Not the least interesting part of her unequal book is

the illustrations, copies of native drawings. The work is one which the mythologist will keep on his shelves, though he can hardly use it as authentic evidence.

*The Survey of Western Palestine. Memoirs and Maps.* Edited by E. H. Palmer and Walter Besant. (Palestine Exploration Fund.)

THE recent publication of the last two volumes of reports and papers connected with the survey of Western Palestine offers a favourable opportunity for reviewing the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its formation. On May 12th, 1865, several gentlemen interested in the exploration of Palestine met in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, to consider a proposal, first put forward by Mr. George Grove, that a society should forthwith be formed "for the purpose of investigating the archaeology, geography, geology, and natural history of the Holy Land."

Mr. Grove's scheme was warmly approved; a public meeting was held on June 22nd, at which the society was formally constituted under the name of the Palestine Exploration Fund; a prospectus setting forth the objects of the society was issued on October 1st; and early in November a first, tentative, expedition was sent out under Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Anderson, R.E. The surveys made by those officers, who returned to England in 1866, were utilized in the preparation of the map of Palestine published in Mr. Murray's atlas of ancient geography; papers on various subjects, some of which are embodied in the final memoirs, were also published in the 'Recovery of Jerusalem' and the quarterly statements of the Fund. The chief value, however, of the expedition was that it cleared the ground for more serious work. It showed, on the one hand, that the objects of the society could not be fully attained without a regular survey based upon a triangulation, and, on the other, that such survey would meet with no opposition on the part of the people. It was also apparent, from slight excavations made by Capt. Wilson, that many of the problems connected with the ancient topography of Jerusalem could only be solved by systematic excavation on a large scale, and that with tact and temper the expected opposition to such an undertaking might be overcome.

The committee had then to consider whether they would excavate at Jerusalem or commence the survey of the Holy Land. They decided in favour of Jerusalem, and early in 1867 Lieut. Warren, R.E., was sent out to conduct the excavations. He returned to this country in 1870 after more than three years' arduous and anxious work, carried out under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. The results obtained by the excavations were published in the quarterly statements of the Fund, the 'Recovery of Jerusalem,' 'Underground Jerusalem,' and 'The Temple or the Tomb,' works that have already been noticed in these columns. A final report, of which we shall have something to say presently, forms part of the Jerusalem volume of the memoirs. Lieut. Warren found time, whilst in Palestine, to make explorations east of Jordan, on the plains of Philistia, and in the Lebanon, and his

reports, which first appeared in the above-mentioned works, have been brought together in the memoirs.

In 1869-70 Messrs. Palmer and Tyrwhitt Drake successfully explored portions of the Tih and the Negeb, and the former, besides communicating a valuable report to the Fund, published his deservedly popular book 'The Desert of the Exodus.'

When it became apparent that as much had been done at Jerusalem as the circumstances of the time, the limitations of the firm, and the funds would allow, the committee turned their attention to the survey. In 1871 Capt. Stewart, R.E., left England, but he was soon invalided, and the survey was continued by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, who died from fever contracted in the Jordan Valley, and by Lieuts. Conder and Kitchener, R.E., assisted by Sergeants Black and Armstrong and other non-commissioned officers. It was finally completed in 1877 by Lieut. Kitchener.

In 1873 M. Clermont Ganneau, who was accompanied by M. Lecomte, took charge of an archaeological expedition to Palestine, and the results of his labours, which were of the greatest importance, were published in the quarterly statements for 1874-5.

The later surveys east of Jordan and the recent expedition to the 'Arabah are beyond the scope of the present notice, but we may draw attention to the impetus given to Palestine exploration by the success which attended the efforts of the Fund. In 1868-1869 the Sinai survey was carried out by the Ordnance Survey; in 1870 the French commenced a survey in Galilee which was abandoned on the outbreak of the Franco-German war; in the same year a society for the exploration of Palestine was formed in America, which afterwards did good work and enabled Dr. Merrill to publish his 'East of Jordan' and 'Galilee'; in 1877 the German Palestine Society was founded, and almost at once commenced the publication of its valuable *Zeitschrift*; it was also able to carry out important excavations at Jerusalem under the superintendence of Dr. Guthe. Nor were private travellers inactive, for Mr. Macgregor gave an account of his examination of the Upper Jordan, Lake Huleh, and the Sea of Galilee in the 'Rob Roy on the Jordan'; Dr. Tristram published the results of his expedition to Moab in his 'Land of Moab'; M. Guérin completed his mission and published his great work on Palestine; and the late Mr. Holland made his adventurous journey, alone and on foot, to 'Ain Kudeis and Jebel Magrah in the Negeb.'

On the completion of the survey of Western Palestine the committee found that they had in their hands a mass of information of the highest value and importance, viz., the maps, memoirs, drawings, &c., which had been prepared since the first expedition left England in 1865. They determined, in consequence of the great cost involved, to publish this information by subscription, and the requisite number of subscribers, 250, was soon found. The publications consist of a map of Western Palestine on a scale of one mile to the inch; a smaller map on a scale of three-eighths of an inch to one mile; three large quarto volumes of memoirs to the survey; one volume of survey name-lists in Arabic and English; one volume of special papers on archaeological and topo-

graphical subjects; one volume of papers connected with excavations and researches at Jerusalem; and one volume containing an account of the flora and fauna of Western Palestine. Capt. Conder also published, in 'Tent Work in Palestine,' a popular record of the survey under the auspices of the Fund; and Mr. Trelawny Saunders was asked to prepare, as separate works, a map to show the water basins, maps to illustrate the geography of the Old and New Testaments, and an introduction to the survey.

The great map of Western Palestine, in twenty-six sheets, is a work which reflects the greatest credit upon every one who has been concerned in its production, and one which offers a complete answer to a question which the late Dr. Pusey once asked, "Would it be possible to have a quasi-Ordnance map of Palestine?" The map is on the same scale as the well-known one-inch map of the United Kingdom, and it has been prepared by non-commissioned officers from the Ordnance Survey, under officers of the Royal Engineers. It shows in great detail the topographical features of the country with numerous altitudes; the position of all springs, wells, towns, villages, and ruins; the modern roads; the existing traces of Roman roads; and the aqueducts. The map enables us for the first time to lay down, with fair accuracy, the boundaries of the tribes; to follow the movements of contending armies, the migrations of the patriarchs, the wanderings of David, and the journeys of kings and prophets; and to understand the numerous passages in the Bible which relate to local topography. The map has been reproduced from the original by the photo-zincographic process, and the only fault which we have to find with it is that the hill features, printed in sepia, do but scant justice to Capt. Conder's beautiful sketches. Each sheet of the map is accompanied by scales of Roman and English miles; and there is a useful index sheet, with explanatory tables of the Arabic topographical terms, and the conventional signs which have been used.

The smaller map has been well engraved in six sheets by Messrs. Stanford & Son; there is some want of gradation of shade and a slight appearance of flatness in the hill features, but in other respects it is excellent, and as a map for travellers or for general reference it could not well be improved. The two maps were edited by Col. Sir C. Warren and the late Major Anderson, R.E., whose names are a sufficient voucher for the accuracy of the work.

It is not so easy to praise the maps prepared by Mr. Trelawny Saunders, as that well-known geographer labours under the disadvantage of never having been in Palestine. In the water basin map Mr. Saunders has more than once misunderstood the character of Palestine topography, and by intensifying the hill-shading in places where it should not have been intensified he has sometimes created ranges that do not exist. The new names which he has introduced—names unknown in the country itself—are for the most part singularly unhappy, and such as no one who has a personal knowledge of Palestine would feel disposed to accept. Of the Old and New Testament maps it is only necessary to say that the identifications of ancient sites

are often hazardous and opposed to the views held by the officers who made the survey, and that the Old Testament map is disfigured by the large wafer-like patches of bright colour which mark the cities assigned to the priests and Levites.

The memoirs have been drawn up from notes taken in the field by the officers employed on the survey. They give not only the information relating to the topography, archæology, and ethnology of the country which the officers were able to collect, but such identifications of ancient sites as their experience has led them to suggest. Each sheet has its own memoir, and each memoir is subdivided into three sections, viz., the topographical, in which the general character of the country, its roads, villages, springs, &c., are described; the archæological, which gives a detailed account of the ancient remains, with plans, sketches, and drawings of detail; and the ethnographical, which deals with the people, their legends and traditions. The three volumes of memoirs really form a complete gazetteer of Western Palestine, and, by means of reference letters, every place mentioned can be readily found on the map. There can be no question as to the great value of the information contained in the memoirs, or as to the zeal and ability with which the officers have carried out the difficult task entrusted to them. The work has, on the whole, been well done, but in several instances the editors have been obliged to supplement the information collected by extracts from M. Guérin's great work; and some of the topographical descriptions, which are written too much in the style of a military report, are wanting in picturesqueness and warmth of colour. The identifications of ancient sites are principally due to Capt. Conder, who has brought to the subject wide reading and great ingenuity. Some of them—such as the identification of Megiddo with Mujedd'a in the Jordan Valley; of Bethabara with Makhâdet 'Abâra, one of the northern fords of the Jordan, &c.—will not be accepted without further evidence; but the large number which will stand investigation is one of the most satisfactory results of the survey. Capt. Conder has in all cases fairly and temperately stated the arguments upon which he has based his conclusions, and he has wisely kept them apart from the descriptive portions of the work. The archæological sections are the most valuable contributions to the memoirs; they are well and clearly written, and illustrated by numerous plans, drawings, and reproductions of photographs which have been selected and edited by Prof. Hayter Lewis. The special plans of important places, such as Kaisariyeh, Beisan, Tyre, Sebastiyeh, Nâblus, &c., are of great interest. We have noticed a few errors which may easily be corrected in future editions, viz., the lintel of the temple at Kadesh (i. 227) has been printed upside down; in the drawing of the portal of the smaller synagogue at Kefr Birim (i. 232) the artist has introduced two figures, a man and a horse, which if tested by scale are barely four feet high; and Capt. Conder is certainly wrong in supposing (ii. 211) that the columns at Sebastiyeh formed part of a colonnade encircling the hill; they really mark the line of the main street, which traversed the city from east to

west, as in the similar cases of Gadara, Gerash, &c. The editors appear to have overlooked the plan of Justinian's church and the ruins on Mount Gerizim, which is of considerable interest, and was published in the *Quarterly Statement* of April 1st, 1873. The ethnographical notes are very slight; but it is hardly fair to complain when we remember the onerous and multifarious duties of the officers, and the extent of the information they have supplied on other subjects. It must be added that the first volume contains a useful sketch of the history and work of the Fund by Mr. Besant; and a valuable paper by Capt. Conder on the history and method of the survey, which is accompanied by a diagram of the triangulation. The first two volumes were edited by Prof. Palmer and Mr. Besant; the third by Mr. Besant, who, in a prefatory note, feelingly alludes to the loss which he sustained in the death of his gifted colleague—a loss which is sometimes apparent in the revision of the Hebrew and Arabic words. The labour involved in editing a work of such magnitude must have been enormous, and Mr. Besant must be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts.

The volume of name-lists, which contains over 10,000 Arabic names, is in many respects the most valuable of the series. The names were collected on the ground by the surveyors, and afterwards written down in Arabic by a native scribe; they were then transliterated, according to Robinson's system, by Capt. Conder, and finally edited and translated by Prof. Palmer, who remarks that it is by no means easy to determine the exact meaning of Arabic topographical names. Some are descriptive of physical features, but even these are often obsolete or distorted words. Others are derived from long-since forgotten incidents or owners whose memory has passed away. Others, again, are survivals of older Nabathean, Hebrew, Canaanite, and other names, either quite meaningless in Arabic, or having an Arabic form in which the original sound is perhaps more or less preserved, but the sense entirely lost. Occasionally Hebrew, especially Biblical or Talmudic, names remain scarcely altered; some of these have been indicated by Prof. Palmer, who has also added the meanings of the Arabic words as far as they could be ascertained, with suggestions as to the more obvious derivations. No one can make use of the name-lists without thinking of the last tragic scene on the edge of that wilderness with which Prof. Palmer's name will be inseparably connected; his loss is irreparable, but his work in Sinai, in the Tih, in Moab, and in Palestine remains to show how great a part he took in the exploration of Bible lands.

The volume of special papers contains a series of reprints of reports on the geography, topography, archæology, and peasantry of Palestine, which have been communicated from time to time to the quarterly statements of the Fund. Several of them are highly interesting, but it is not easy to see why an isolated letter on the Moabite stone should have been reprinted, whilst Mr. Holland's valuable notice of his visit to 'Ain Kudeis and Jebel Magrah has been omitted. The papers most deserving of notice are those on the desert of the Tih, the island of Rûad, Kadesh of the Hittites,



Samaritan topography, and synagogues, and M. Clermont Ganneau's excellent article on the Arabs of Palestine.

The Jerusalem volume is disappointing. Some hundred pages are occupied by reprints of Capt. Warren's reports on his journeys east of Jordan, on the plains of Philistia, and in the Lebanon, which would have found a more suitable place in the volume of special papers. More than half the work is written by Capt. Conder, who, however intimate his knowledge of Jerusalem may be, cannot write of the excavations with the authority of one who took part in them. Sir C. Warren's contribution is less than one-fifth of the volume, and deals only with the excavations which he made round the wall of the Haram. The final report on the excavations has been long expected, and every one hoped that when it did appear there would be an entire severance of fact from theory, and that an attempt would be made to gather into one volume all accessible information up to the date of publication. Sir C. Warren's paper on the Haram wall is excellent; it is well and clearly written, the facts disclosed by the excavations are separated from the theories based upon them, and all necessary information from other sources is given. The author has shown also that he can write without a trace of that acrid tone which is too often the result of Jerusalem controversy; and if the whole volume were written in the same way there would be no cause for complaint. Capt. Conder has unfortunately worked on a different plan. His first chapter opens with the startling and, as we think, very improbable theory that the kings of Judah were buried in the Nicodemus group of tombs within the walls of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; and from first to last theories are constantly appearing upon pages which should, above all, have been a record of facts. In some respects the information is badly arranged and defective; for instance, the information relating to the "Dome of the Rock" is contained in separate papers by Capt. Conder and M. Ganneau, and the German discoveries on Ophel and at Siloam are practically ignored, for the reference to Dr. Guthe's interesting excavations occupies but half a page. The volume would have been far more satisfactory if all the information upon each point had been collected and systematically arranged, and if this had then been followed by the opinions of the explorers.

The chapter on the architectural history of Jerusalem includes—with what object is not very clear—sixty pages of extracts from the records of early pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Here also want of system is apparent. The 'Breviarius,' the 'Commemoratorium,' the tract 'Qualiter Sita est Jerusalem,' and Antoninus, all of much value, have been omitted from the earlier records; the Bordeaux Pilgrim, Arculf, &c., are given in original and English; Sæwulf in English only; and Theodoricus, John of Wirtzburg, and the 'Citez de Jherusalem' in original without translation. There is nothing to indicate the editions which have been used or who is responsible for the translations. In the same chapter, facing p. 12, there is a plate with several plans intended to show the forms which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre assumed at various

periods; one of these plans represents the Anastasis and Basilica of Constantine as parts of one building, though they were manifestly separate churches, and are distinctly said to have been so in the early MS. recently discovered in Italy.

In his statement of the principal controversies Capt. Conder is, we think, somewhat unfair to Mr. Fergusson in ascribing to him views with regard to the position of the tower "Hippicus" and the course of the first wall which he certainly held in 1847, when his memorable work on Jerusalem was published, but which he has long since modified. We cannot either agree in the statement that "the question of the site of the Temple has been profoundly affected by Sir C. Warren's excavations." The excavations, fertile as they were in startling discoveries, have left the Temple question much as it was twenty years ago; and it is likely to remain in the same state until permission can be obtained to excavate in the Haram enclosure.

We must add that the unsatisfactory features of the Jerusalem volume to which we have alluded are more than compensated by the great store of information which it contains, and we would draw special attention to the value of the table of rock levels in Jerusalem as a means of reconstructing the original form of the ground. M. Clermont Ganneau's two papers are well worth reading, and it is to be regretted that more of his contributions to the quarterly statements have not been reprinted.

The Jerusalem volume is accompanied by a portfolio of plans, sections, &c., which have been excellently lithographed by Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day & Son. The plates are highly interesting, but we regret to observe that nearly all the sections are robbed of much of their scientific value by the manner in which the rock has been delineated. There is nothing to show where the rock has been, and where it has not been, seen, and the sections really represent not the actual form of the ground, but what Sir C. Warren believes it to be. Col. Warren's views may be correct, but his drawings would have been more valuable to students if he had distinguished the known from the unknown. This has been done in the case of the south-east angle of the Haram wall, on plates 18 and 19, in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. An interesting feature of the portfolio is the representation, full size, of the letters in red paint found on the lower courses of stone at the south-east angle; and there are highly finished drawings of the pottery and glass found during the excavations.

The last volume of the series is Dr. Tristram's work on the flora and fauna of Western Palestine. Dr. Tristram is perhaps the first living authority on the subject, to which he has for many years paid special attention; it is, therefore, only necessary to say that the volume is very beautifully illustrated, and that it forms a most valuable addition to the scientific literature of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

*Penal Laws and Test Act: Questions touching their Repeal propounded in 1687-8 by James II. to the Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates.* Edited, with Notes and Observations, by Sir George Duckett, Bart. (Privately printed.)

ABOUT two years ago Sir George Duckett issued a volume with a title almost identical with the above. The early volume contained a selection only from these interesting returns. They have, however, proved so valuable to the historian and the local investigator that Sir George has wisely determined to print all those returns which had been omitted in the earlier issue. When we noticed what we may call Sir George's first volume (*Athen.* No. 2845, p. 564), we drew attention to the fact that although these papers existed in Dr. Rawlinson's collection of manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, how they came there, or what was their previous history, was unknown. Sir George Duckett has now discovered evidence which makes it highly probable that they once belonged to William Bridgeman, who was clerk of the Council under James II. The editor thinks that Bridgeman had, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange, "an opportunity and a fair pretext of appropriating Privy Council Records, in this instance of a purely speculative nature, which to him and many others had apparently ceased to be of value." We would suggest another possible reason why Bridgeman may have felt moved to treat public documents as private property. Though valueless for the purposes for which they had been intended, these papers contained information which might be very damaging to many persons mentioned in them under the widely different circumstances by which they were surrounded when William and Mary were sovereigns. We apprehend that a clerk of the Council who in these days should appropriate official papers to his own use would be held to have committed a felony. But a few generations ago people thought differently on matters of this kind. Were it not so, we should be at a loss to account for the number of what are, in truth, State papers which are to be found on the shelves of the British Museum and in certain well-known private collections.

The contents of the present volume are almost identical in character with those of the previous one. Without tedious analysis it would be impossible to speak positively, but it seems to us that the answers to the questions given here were even less likely to please the king than those which were presented in the former volume. The questions were three. We give them in a modernized and condensed form. 1. Are you willing, if chosen as a member of Parliament, to vote for the repeal of the penal laws and Test Act? 2. At future elections will you endeavour to return members favourable to these changes? 3. Will you live on friendly terms with those of other religions? To the last question the reply is commonly "Yes." The other two are often evaded, and sometimes meet with a direct negative. These returns, if the king ever had the advantage of reading them, must have convinced him that the bold expedient of packing the House of Commons would prove a failure. Englishmen in the latter

years of the seventeenth century did not hold our views about freedom of election. They saw nothing very wrong in a neighbouring peer or great landowner using what we should consider unjust means to gain the return of some friend or relative. Such actions did not revolt their feelings of justice, and, what is more, carried with them no signs of immediate danger. It was a widely different thing when a king, through his lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, and justices of the peace, endeavoured to secure the return of a House of Commons which should be the mere creature of his will—a body whose sole function would be to vote taxes and to put in the form of acts the resolutions arrived at in the Royal Council.

Some of the answers have a certain autobiographical interest. That of Thomas Cartwright, of Ossington, who was a justice of the peace for Nottinghamshire, and, if we are not mistaken, a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer's sister Anne, is worth notice for its sarcastic allusion to the persecutions for religion which were raging on the Continent. He says:—

"When I was young and able to do my King and country personall service, I never had any ambition to bee either Knight or Burgesse in Parliament, and intend it not now in my decrepet age, my great age and many infirmities disables me from being anyways concerned in Elecons. I highly honour y<sup>e</sup> King for his gracious declaration for liberty of conscience and wish all foraign Princes would imitate him in that perticular."

As no promise whatever is here given we may be certain that Cartwright's determination was to resist the Court party.

As well as the returns mentioned on the title-page, the volume contains several letters and other documents relating to the same subject. There are two from Mr. John Eston of Bedford to the Earl of Peterborough. Eston seems to have been a royal agent employed to get safe men returned for the borough of Bedford. He tells his correspondent that he has

"conferred with the heads of the Dissenters, and particularly with Mr. Margetts and Mr. Bunyon whom your Lordship named to me. The first of these was Judg-Advocate in y<sup>e</sup> army under Lord General Monke when y<sup>e</sup> late King was restored; and the other is Pastor to the Dissenting Congregation in this town. I find them all to be unanimous for electing only such members of Parliament as will certainly vote for repealing all the tests and penal-laws touching religion."

The "Mr. Bunyon" is without doubt the author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' John Eston was either a devout believer in the divine right of kings or he pretended to be so with much earnestness. In his second letter, after communicating such facts as had come to his knowledge about the prospects of the election, he gives Lord Peterborough a short political essay, in which he tells him that

"it is, my Lord, the misery of this Kingdom, that so much democrasie is mixed in the government, that thereby the exercise of y<sup>e</sup> Soueraign power should be in any manner limited by y<sup>e</sup> sufferages of the common people, whose humours are alwayes fluctuating, and y<sup>e</sup> most part of them guided, not by reason, but deliberation like mere animals."

This was written in 1687. Eston's opinions as to government were shared at the time by many persons who were by no means

slavish adorers of the royal authority. Ten years after this, Abraham de la Pryme, the diarist, recorded it as his opinion that

"it is plainly visible that the nation would be happier if there was no house of commons, but only a house of Lords."

The genealogical notes which Sir George Duckett has added to many of the names are excellent. They must have entailed a large amount of labour.

*A Handbook for Travellers in Central and Northern Japan.* By E. M. Satow, C.M.G., and Lieut. A. G. S. Hawes. (Murray.)

THE present volume contains a hundred pages more than its predecessor, and much more than a hundred pages of new matter, for all the legends and historical notices are printed in small type. It may fairly be said that the book has been half rewritten and increased by a third. The introduction, in particular, has been usefully enlarged by articles on the geography and climate, on the natural history, on the art, and on the religions of the country. Hakodate and its neighbourhood, the northern districts of the main island, and the tracts between Kagoshima and Nagasaki, and between Nagasaki and Kokura in Kiushiu—the latter so often traversed in old days by the famous Dutch Company on their annual visit to the Shōgun's court at Yedo—are fully described. Lastly, a capital index and an ample supply of good maps, together with a glossary of Japanese words and lists of skeleton routes and telegraph stations, give the work a completeness that renders it worthy of a distinguished place in Mr. Murray's well-known series. Mr. Satow's own contributions to the introduction are of special interest and importance. No living European scholar—probably no native scholar, for Hirata has left no successor—possesses anything like the knowledge long years devoted to the study of a somewhat unattractive and very difficult subject have given him of the curious mixture of sun worship and ancestor worship, permeated by Taoism and touched more or less by Buddhism, which the Japanese call "Kami no michi," or the "way of the gods," but which is more familiar to Europeans under the name *Shintō*, the Sinico-Japanese rendering of the native expression. His essay on this singular religion, though necessarily a brief summary, is a valuable presentment of its doctrine and practice. Like Buddhism, it displays the virtue of toleration in an extraordinary degree; indeed, pure Shintoists and pure Buddhists are equally rare, and almost every Japanese is born a Shintoist, becomes more or less Buddhist or Confucianist—or in these latter days agnostic—as he advances in life, and is buried as a follower of the son of Suddhodana. Another peculiarity of *Shintō* is that it has no moral code, because, said the revivalists of the last century, none is necessary, since people have but to obey the will of the Mikado, the descendant of the sun goddess, to "make for righteousness." Unlike Buddhism, it has no clergy, a very simple ritual, hardly any definite dogma—not even that of a future heaven or hell—and unadorned sacred buildings. The symbol of the *Shintō* god enshrined in the dark inner sanctum of his *mi-ya* or "august seat" is usually some

precious or curious object, little removed in religious dignity from a simple fetish, and the prayers addressed to him are plain, naive requests for aid towards obtaining the good things, the loaves and fishes, of this mundane existence. Unlike the gods of pre-Confucian China, the deities of *Shintō* are not spirits of the hills and woods, of the dales and streams, manifestations under various forms of Tien or heavenly power, but for the most part deified ancestors, heroes, and benefactors. In a word, *Shintō* may be said to have but one rite, a sort of purification, and one doctrine, the divine descent of the Mikado. It is owing to the latter that, despite its exiguity, *Shintō* has preserved the unity of the empire under the sway of the Mikados for at least fourteen centuries, and to this day remains the fundamental basis of social and political order. Even Buddhism has succumbed to its silent influence, finding its own incarnations in *Shintō* deities, incorporating sun worship into its own elaborate system, and inventing a whole hierarchy of *Shintō* gods to people the aboriginal Pantheon with Buddhist counterfeits. *Shintō* mythology, indeed, is largely of Buddhist authorship, full of the awkward forms of Hindu fancy, and wholly lacking the point, force, beauty, or picturesqueness of the myths of southern and northern Europe.

The essay on Japanese Buddhism, likewise from Mr. Satow's pen, is a little spoilt by the insertion of a long life of Buddha, taken from a Japanese popular work, but presenting no distinctively Japanese features. We should have been better pleased had most of the space thus occupied been given to a fuller history of Buddhism in Japan, and of the various developments it there received, so as to afford materials for a comparison between the Buddhist sects of Japan and those of the Asian continent. Some account, too, of the various Buddhist rituals and of the moral influence of Buddhism upon the people would have been very welcome. There still exist in Japan eight principal sects, the oldest of which seems to be the Jōdo, or Pure-Land sect, founded in India itself, and the most recent that established by Nichiren about the middle of the thirteenth century. The last is the only one of native origin; the rest had their birth in India or China. The most powerful sect at the present day is the Shin, founded at the beginning of the thirteenth century by the saint Shinran. The central idea is the saving power of faith in Amida, who, as the chief of all the Buddhas, is the only Buddha worshipped by its members. It possesses nearly 19,000 temples and monasteries, among the most imposing of which are the well-known Hon-gwan-ji of Kiōto. Mr. Akamatsu and Mr. Bunyū Nanjio, lately of Oxford, whose valuable aid in the preparation of this chapter Mr. Satow acknowledges, are distinguished members of the sect, the doctrines and practice of which are sometimes, to our mind improperly, likened to those of Protestantism.

The chapter on art, by Mr. Anderson, is a valuable summary of what is known on the subject. Full justice is done to the ingenious conception and dexterous and fluent manipulation of the Japanese artist, and the dignity and sincerity of his work are amply recognized. The various schools are enumerated and



their characteristics described; they may be all classed as either colourists or draughtsmen in black and white. The glyptic art of Japan is rather clever craftsmanship than art properly so called, and Mr. Anderson, we think, somewhat exaggerates its importance. The pictorial artist worked within extremely narrow limits, and seems rarely to have aimed at the production of more than a sketch. The decorative art of Japan is probably unsurpassed; its one defect is some lack of gracefulness in general form. In China art seems to have perished with the Ming dynasty, and it is probable that Japan owes a deeper debt of gratitude in respect of art to the great continental empire than is likely ever to be recognized.

The excursions in Kiūshū are new. The extinct volcano Fugen-daké (4,800 feet) may be visited within a three days' most interesting tour from Nagasaki, and the view from its summit is one of unparalleled beauty. Satsuma retains more of the old life of Japan than any other province of the empire. It is equally renowned for its faience, its tobacco, its men and women, and its exclusion of Buddhism since the treachery of the priests who delivered up the chief of the clan to Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century. At Kumamoto, in Higo, formerly the Daimio's capital city, is to be seen the famous castle erected by the great enemy of Christianity, Katō Kiyomasa, the noblest example extant of the military architecture of old Japan. Its gallant defence in 1877 by General Tani was the main cause of the failure of the Satsuma insurrection. Of Kagoshima a somewhat too brief description is given, and the tragic story of Saigō Kichinosuke's despair and death, which for all time must be the marking incident of its history, is wholly passed over. It is well told in the late Mr. Mounsey's 'History of the Satsuma Rebellion.' Saigō had entrenched himself with some 500 followers on Shiroyama (Castle Hill) on September 24th, 1877; Admiral Kawamura carried the position with a force of 15,000 men. Most of the defenders were slain; Saigō himself was among the first to fall wounded. His henchman, one Hemmi Jūrōda, at his chief's request, struck off the disabled warrior's head, and then himself committed *harakiri*. Around the headless body fell one hundred Satsuma men who would not survive their leader. His grave is still (or was up to a few years ago) visited by thousands who come to offer up their prayers at the tomb of the hero around whose martial figure a host of traditions have already collected. The spirit of Saigō is said, with an unconscious appropriateness, to abide in Mars, but those of his followers are supposed to reside in the frogs of the Kiūshū marshes—so miserable a metempsychosis has a stupid myth assigned to the gallant warriors who seven years ago gave their lives in the desperate cause of the last of the Samurai.

The legends which have gathered round every hill-top, haunt every valley, and linger about every temple in Japan have not been neglected by the authors of this volume, the fulness and variety of the folk-lore of which form perhaps its most interesting feature, leading the traveller back into that quaint Japan of old time which shall never again be; and with the aid of the exhaustive index now

appended to the work, the lover of *cosas de Japon*, without traversing the ten thousand miles of intervening sea and land, may learn what were many of the stories which were in the mind of the Japanese artist when his unparalleled craftsmanship allowed his ready and fertile fancy to realize itself in compositions of manifold and strange loveliness.

*Handbook of the Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England.* Now first collected and deciphered by Dr. George Stephens, F.S.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS work represents in a handy form three folio volumes by the same author upon runelaves, and is of great interest to English philologists, because Northern Britain is particularly rich in examples of "runebearers," i.e., stones and other materials inscribed with runic legends. Prof. Stephens has made this difficult, often obscure, and dead language his study for more than forty years. He is no dogmatist, and does not roundly assert that he is infallible in all his interpretations; on the contrary, he allows that he may be in error sometimes, and that his work is only tentative. "We must modestly creep on," he writes.

"Every runic piece helps us to amend, in one direction or another. But still, whatever the shortcomings, I think and hope that in general my readings will be found substantially correct, and that we may use with some confidence at least most of the considerable number of words here before us. A few years back, not even an enthusiast could have dreamed of getting half so many."

Practically, Dr. Stephens has been "creeping on" for forty years, and his patient industry has been rewarded.

In a course of lectures delivered in the University of Copenhagen in 1881, he forcibly demonstrated the great antiquity of runes, and expressed his opinion that they were in use in Scandinavia several hundreds of years before the Christian era. Some time after the publication of his first folio volume, in which he expressed this opinion, Dr. Isaac Taylor's work on 'Greeks and Goths' appeared. In a chapter upon runes he gives it as his opinion that rune-staves were an independent offshoot from the old Greek alphabet in Scythia, and that they date from six or seven centuries before Christ. Dr. Stephens accepts this view as to their origin, and finds a confirmation of his own belief as to their great antiquity. Until Dr. Taylor's book appeared the professor had not been able to determine their birthplace. The common belief was that the runes had been brought by "iron-wielding clans" from the East, probably from India, to Scandinavia, which was at that time occupied by "runeless bronze-wielding populations." There were many serious objections to this theory, but the hope always remained that fresh discoveries would in course of time remove the objections or shed a new light upon the subject.

The style of Dr. Stephens's English is here and there almost archaic, and the phraseology is unconsciously and peculiarly quaint and appropriate to the subject, so that when we are reading his works we seem to be living among the dead.

Runes are found cut upon a great variety

of materials and articles: upon monoliths, grave-slabs, and cists; rocks; brooches and other ornaments of bronze and gold; weapons of stone, bronze, and wood; bells, diadems, tools, trumpets, amulets, ecclesiastical vessels, finger rings, ivory caskets, churchyard crosses, fonts, &c.

There are two classes of runes, the "futhorc" or alphabet of the one class being more ancient than the other, and the older consisting of nearly twice as many letters as the later. The difficulties of transliteration and translation are owing to two main causes, which may easily be imagined when it is considered that it has taken scholars many years to determine the sound-values of these old Northern letters *Y* and *F*. Dr. Stephens has long held the opinion, and has been enabled at last to prove, as we think conclusively, against all opponents, that *Y* has not the sound-value of *M*, nor of *R*, but is undoubtedly and always *A* in the oldest inscriptions, although he admits that in the later runic system it has the power of *M*; and that *F* is *Æ*. How it has come to pass that the sound-power of *Y* has changed from *A* to *M*, or from a vowel to a consonant, the older *M* (*ᛞ*) having been laid aside, is yet an unsolved problem. He points out the extraordinary shifts which advocates for *Y* being *R* are put to in order to overcome the difficulties of translation:—

"Assuming [this letter] to be *-R*, even in the hands of great linguists the system has ended in this: most of these remains are *unreadable*, or only *partly* translatable, with the aid of desperate archaisms or unknown constructions, giving meanings, to say the least, strange and paradoxical; or they are *contractions*; or else they are written in an *unknown tongue*, invented by the rune-cutter; or else they are *magic*. One must have the gloves of Thunor to hold fast and doom a Salmon-Lóké school which is helped by loop-holes like these..... On the other hand, the moment we build on *Y* being *A*, these old Northern runic inscriptions can be read with reasonable satisfaction, if not always with absolute certainty, for there are of course difficulties, and we know little of the manners and dialects of old. Even some of the things cut in the Scandinavian or later runes have not yet been fully mastered by the best rune-smiths, particularly when the words are not divided by stops."

The other difficulty in interpreting these inscriptions arises from the absence of stops, whereby scholars, as Mr. Joseph Anderson of Edinburgh writes, have exercised their ingenuity in making "their own vocabularies, and extracting their own meaning from them." To illustrate this let us take the most interesting grave cross in existence, which now stands in the manse garden at Ruthwell, near Dumfries. Several learned scholars, "valorous but indiscreet," have widely differed in their interpretation of its runic inscription. One says that it relates the donation of a baptismal font of eleven pounds weight, as an expiatory offering for some specified crimes. Another is equally sure that it records a history and a wedding of certain individuals whose names he has, without any warrant, supplied. We need hardly inform our readers that the inscription is, in a North Anglian dialect, a portion of 'The Dream of the Holy Rood,' a poem composed by Cædmon, our earliest English poet. To the late Mr. Kemble all honour

is due for "his wonderful sagacity and correctness," and all praise is given to him for "the best handling" or decipherment of this inscription, whose "futhorc" belongs to the earlier class of runes. The above contrarieties of interpretation show the necessity of establishing the true sound-values of letters, and the professor's wisdom in his concluding remarks:—

"We know very little of all such things as yet [he alludes to the meanings and genders of some words, and the date of the runic monuments]. How should we? Few and far between are the lights which glimmer over the clan-lands of our forefathers 1,000 years before and after Christ. We may learn a little more in time if we work hard and theorize less. But whatever we can now master as to this old Northern language we have learned from the monuments. These, therefore, we must respect at all hazards, whatever systems may have to give way, and even though the upshot should be that much of our boasted 'Modern Philology,' with its 'iron laws' and 'straight lines' and regular police-developments, is only a house built upon the sand."

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Incognita.* By Henry Cresswell. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*A Country Doctor.* By S. O. Jewett. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

*Professor Conant.* By the Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q.C. (New York, Worthington.)

MR. CRESSWELL displays the same piquancy in his new story that was manifested in 'A Greek Heroine' and 'Fair and Free.' Unfortunately he displays more than the same affectation of manner and phrase that has prevented him from winning a success otherwise fairly deserved. Either the author does not know when he writes bad English, or he persists through mere caprice in giving out-of-the-way and sometimes quite inadmissible meanings to ordinary words. There is no elegance in saying that a woman's behaviour is "patient of" a harmless interpretation; or that "her vanity of a young, handsome girl was distinctly intrigued"; or in constantly preferring unusual forms, like "acquaintanceship" and "coquet," to the forms which are better vouched—to say nothing of calling a pair of lovers *fiancées*, which may be only a slip. Mr. Cresswell would be more original if he aimed less laboriously at being so. He should remember that when he meets with readers as fastidious as himself his own particular caprices are just what they will find the most obnoxious. With his old faults of so-called mannerism, however, he has his old virtues as a storyteller. 'Incognita' is strung upon a thread of human passion which does not break with the strain that is put on it, and most of the characters are so finely drawn that the motives with which this passion supplies them exhibit them at their best and strongest. The heroine, indeed, though she is virtually heartless and holds her passions in subjection, is more skilfully described than any of the rest—unless exception must be made in favour of a subtle doctor, of a philosophic turn of mind, who loves successively three generations of seductive womanhood. This fact is not mentioned as being amongst the most attractive or artistic features of the story, which has in it much to please and

satisfy, with not a little which repels and disappoints.

The publishers' advertisement of Miss Jewett's novel informs the reader that her plot is of unusual interest, and that she has wonderful acuteness of observation and a graceful style. They have, not unnaturally, taken too sanguine a view of Miss Jewett's powers. She does not yet know how to set about writing a novel. The plot does not fairly start till near the middle of the book, more than a third of it being occupied with a series of scenes which have no necessary connexion. She shows the very common, but very grave vice of elaborate description in details which are of no consequence to the story, and the not less grave fault of making a story the vehicle for her ideas on things in general.

The late Postmaster-General of Canada has put some of his experiences and opinions into the form of a novel. Mr. Huntington introduces and explains his book in a preface which is decidedly obscure. In the main it appears that his object has been to string together a number of discussions about religious, political, and social life; and then he says that "a greater than Carlyle has ordained that to study the loves of men and women is to court enchantment and infatuation. The author has thus woven a little romance with characters English, American, and Colonial, and has ventured thereby to suggest that fealty to Liberty which Society should exact from those who love and would maintain political freedom." If love has anything to do with romance, it would seem that fealty to liberty is infatuation. The obscurity which makes the author's preface difficult to understand clouds his views of English life. Speaking of an Oxford professor who was in Parliament, he says, "Though he still loved his Alma Mater and maintained his nominal connexion with her, he was an ardent Liberal." An American girl observes that "while our best people in America" often speak, though they would never write, ungrammatically, in England this seldom happens; and the professor's wife agrees with her! It cannot be said that the book is amusing as a novel, but it is interesting to see what odd mistakes may be made by a person of ability who has presumably had only a hasty glance at England.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*An Epitome of History.* By Carl Ploetz. Translated by W. H. Tillinghast. (Blackie & Son.)—This is a very useful book, and as a rule accurate. There are, of course, slight misprints, such as "Colonne" on p. 447, and "Calonnes," p. 449. The author's prejudices sometimes mislead him, as when he says of the Peace of Prague, "At the request of Prussia Venice was ceded to Italy," and talks of the "victory" of the Austro-Prussian fleet in 1864.

*Contes de Fées.* Par Charles Perrault. With Notes and Complete Vocabulary by G. E. Fasnacht. Illustrated. (Macmillan & Co.)—A knowledge of grammatical forms will suffice to enable a beginner, with the aid of M. Fasnacht's preliminary remarks, vocabulary, and notes, to understand and enjoy these fascinating fairy tales, which, as here edited, constitute about the best introductory French reader that could be desired. Not only are all difficulties satisfactorily explained, but incidentally a vast amount of information is conveyed with regard

to the general principles and idiomatic usages of the language. The external aspect of the work is on a par with the excellence of its matter.

*Blackwood's Educational Series.*—Our Village; Country Pictures and Tales. By Miss Mitford.—The Tanglewood Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.—The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Adapted for Use in Schools. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The frequent appearance of editions of standard authors prepared expressly for use in schools is a hopeful indication of progress in elementary education. Those before us are among the best specimens of the kind, being carefully edited, neatly printed on good paper, nicely illustrated, strongly and handsomely bound, and published at a moderate price. A judicious selection has been made from Miss Mitford's 'Our Village' and 'Village Tales,' with explanatory notes at the end. 'The Tanglewood Tales' cannot fail to rivet the attention and fire the imagination of young readers. The adaptation of 'Robinson Crusoe' is in every way well suited for school use, and is like the other two works furnished with good notes.

*The Logical English Grammar.* By F. G. Fleay, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Mr. Fleay claims to have discovered a better method of arranging English grammar than has hitherto been adopted by grammarians, not only of English but other languages. He puts the syntax before the accidence, "beginning with the sentence, and ending with the simple elementary sounds." This he considers at once more logical and easier for learners. He will certainly not find many practised teachers willing to admit the superior simplicity or completeness of his short sketch, extending over less than a hundred small pages. It is far too difficult for beginners, and not well fitted for school use, though it may be studied with advantage by adults who already have a knowledge of language. Mr. Fleay does not, as he professes, follow throughout the method of beginning with the general and descending to particulars, for in his first chapter on syntax he reverses the process, commencing with the simplest expression of thought by a single word, the interjection, then putting together a noun and a verb, so as to form the simplest and shortest sentence, and afterwards gradually building up more extended sentences by the introduction of the other parts of speech. Another feature of Mr. Fleay's grammar is that "a binary classification of words, logical and etymological, is introduced." He finds fault with other grammars because the same word appears in them as belonging to various parts of speech. It is not easy to see how this imperfection of our language is remedied by simply calling a word a substantival on one page and a substantive on another, and similarly of the other parts of speech. Mr. Fleay's analysis of sentences, which is marred by some strange oddities, gives account of every word, thus becoming a mixture of parsing and analysis. The most valuable part of his work is the last three chapters, on word-building, orthography and orthoepy, and prosody, all of which are excellent.

A new edition, edited by Mr. H. Witcomb, of Dr. Spiers's well-known *French Dictionary* has been sent to us by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. A book that has reached its twenty-ninth edition is beyond the reach of criticism, and it will suffice to say that the work has been carefully revised. The type, too, is new—a great advantage, as the old type was quite worn out.

MR. ELWES'S *Dictionary of the Portuguese Language* (Crosby Lockwood & Co) is a vocabulary rather than a dictionary. A dictionary of a modern language should take some notice of etymology and pronunciation, but these matters are neglected by the compiler. The book is very clearly printed.

*German Classics.* Edited by C. A. Buchheim, Ph.D.—Wilhelm Tell. (Oxford Clarendon Press.)—Dr. Buchheim, who some years ago published an excellent and rather elaborate edition of



'Wilhelm Tell,' has now brought out an edition for schools, which is well suited to its purpose. Dr. Buchheim has judiciously added a map of the locality of the drama.

*Strafford: a Tragedy.* By Robert Browning. With Notes by E. H. Hickey. (Bell & Sons.)—It may be doubted whether Miss Hickey has done wisely in selecting as a reading book for schools Mr. Browning's fine tragedy. Mr. Browning has exercised a great poet's privilege in altering history to suit his purposes, and it is to be feared boys will be more likely to remember his perversion than the correct version of events which Prof. Gardiner has supplied to this volume. As Prof. Gardiner plaintively says—'for to him the Stuart period is sacred ground—the very roots of the situation are untrue to fact.' However, granted that 'Strafford' should be made a school-book, Miss Hickey may be praised for the way she has performed her task.

*The New Conversational First French Reader.* Edited by Henri Bué. (Hachette & Co.)—This is a useful little book for beginners, and will help them to acquire a greater command of French words than schoolboys usually possess.

*Italian Primer, with Exercises.* By Rev. A. C. Chapin. (Bell & Sons.)—This also is quite an elementary book. Its conciseness is a merit, and in it will be found as much of the grammar of Italian as most boys can be expected to master.

#### HISTORICAL BOOKS.

*The Studies in History, Legend, and Literature* of Mr. Schütz Wilson (Griffith & Farran) are reprinted from well-known magazines, with the exception of an essay on Madame Roland. The well-known stories of Lucrezia Borgia, Count Struensee, and Elizabeth of Bohemia are retold in this volume. The most novel of the studies is that on Eppelein von Gaillingen, which is decidedly interesting. The articles are essentially of a popular character, written for the general public, not for scholars, and judged by this standard they may be pronounced successful; but we cannot help thinking Mr. Schütz Wilson might do work of a more thoroughgoing character. He has leisure and knowledge, and should use them in the way of original research.

*Notes on the Wills in the Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills in the Council House at Bristol,* by the Rev. T. P. Wadley, M.A. (Bristol, Jefferies & Sons), contains in its 359 original abstracts so much curious antiquarian matter that we forbear to begin quotation, lest we should not know where to leave off. Mr. Wadley's skill in the treatment of his subject entitles him to a high place among archaeologists.

*Extracts from Lincoln Episcopal Visitations in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries.* Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Edward Peacock, F.S.A. (Nichols & Sons.)—Mr. Peacock would have done a service to many students outside the Society of Antiquaries, as well as to many who are fellows of the society, if he had prefaced his 'Extracts from Lincoln Episcopal Visitations in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries' by some account of the documents from which he has drawn these extracts. As it is, we have only twenty pages of very slight and very miscellaneous selections from what we infer must be the registers of the Bishops of Lincoln, extending over a period of a hundred and fifty years. It is needless to say that wherever there is an opportunity for displaying Mr. Peacock's varied and curious learning, there the notes are valuable and instructive; but it is difficult to believe that these stray scraps and odd jottings are in any sense representative extracts from the Visitation Books of the diocese. If they were so, the records of the Lincoln visitations must be exceptionally worthless.

SOME months ago we reviewed an interesting account, by Prof. Fredericq, of Liège, of the teaching of history in Paris. The learned

professor has now published at Ghent, under the title of *Travaux du Cours Pratique d'Histoire Nationale*, some specimens of the fruits of his own teaching at Liège. He began in 1880-1 a course of instruction after the excellent fashion originally set in Germany. He chose for his subject the Inquisition in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century. After some introductory lectures by the professor on the ideas of the sixteenth century about heresy, and the sources of our knowledge of the Inquisition, his pupils produced analyses of the chief modern historians of the subject. Then the principal bulls and other documents were studied, an analysis of each document being given by one of the pupils, and commented on by the class under the superintendence of the professor. Finally, some essays involving original researches were contributed by the pupils. The whole affair occupied twenty-five lessons of an hour each. Prof. Fredericq has now published two of the best essays his pupils have produced, and added two monographs of his own—one on the schools established by the Calvinists during their short-lived ascendancy at Ghent, and another on the treaty of 1339 as renewed in 1578. Prof. Fredericq has prefaced the volume with an interesting sketch of similar efforts at improving the teaching of history made by other Belgian professors.

M. W. TIENENHAUSEN, of St. Petersburg, has just published a very valuable *Collection of Documents relating to the History of the Golden Horde Tartara*. The first volume—all that has so far appeared—contains a series of extracts from Ibn el Athir, El Birzaly, El Mufaddal, Edh Dhahaby, Ibn Dukmak, Ibn Batuta, and many other Arabic historians, to the number of twenty-six, bearing upon the Golden Horde. The Arabic text is given, with a translation and notes. Unfortunately the translation is in Russian, which is probably more difficult reading to most of the scholars who will use the work than the Arabic it is intended to explain. The volume, we notice, is printed "aux frais du Comte S. Stroganoff," and therefore the choice of language is not due, as is too often the case, to the rules of the Académie des Sciences or some other learned body, but is simply the result of the deliberate preference of the patron and the author. We can only regret that so much good work should be thrown away in this fashion. Not one Oriental scholar in a hundred reads Russian, and the whole of the book except the Arabic text will thus be generally useless. If it is impossible to induce foreign scholars to make use of French or English, why do they not revert to the old learned medium, Latin?

*Das Leben des Muhammed.* Dargestellt von Ludolf Krehl. (Leipzig, Schulze.)—To those who are acquainted with the strictly scholarly works of Prof. Krehl the present little volume will be an agreeable surprise. Catalogues of Arabic coins and essays on the theological terms of the Moslems do not offer much scope for literary polish, but the life of Mohammed which Dr. Krehl has now contributed to the series of handbooks on the great religions of the East published by Otto Schulze shows that the professor has not desecrated the writer. Of course, it was not possible to add very much to what has been long known about the Prophet's career; the subject has been well worked, and a new writer must depend more upon his powers of grouping established facts and setting them off to the best advantage with the charms of language and illustration than upon the novelty of his data or conclusions. Dr. Krehl has recognized this condition of the biographer of Mohammed, and has not expended much original research upon what is avowedly a popular narrative. He has, indeed, made an excellent use of the great collections of Arab traditions, which lend a personal and graphic character to his book that one misses in some more pretentious works. But the chief object Dr. Krehl has

studied, and rightly, is to render his story perfectly clear and thoroughly interesting. In this he has succeeded past expectation. His language is remarkably well chosen, he shows an excellent method in the arrangement of the different parts of his narrative, and he has a decided power of drawing a graphic picture of a situation. His descriptions of the battles of Bedr and Ohod are singularly vivid, and the curious (and rather apocryphal) scene after the latter, when the wounded Prophet answers the infidel's shout of triumph to his god with the stern *credo* of Islam, is told with dramatic power. Dr. Krehl is a lenient judge of Mohammed's faults, and generally contents himself with telling the facts and leaving other people to apply nineteenth century standards of morality to the doings of seventh century semi-barbarians. But it must not be supposed that there is any lack of philosophic reflection in the biography; Dr. Krehl is skilful in divining the causes of the different changes in the Prophet's policy and the variations in his character, and he has often very thoughtful conclusions to offer on the more puzzling portions of the story. But the chief qualities of the life are a simplicity and a clearness of narration which make it a very pleasant guide to those who have not the patience to unravel Sprenger's researches and speculations nor the temper to put up with the fanaticism of Muir. Dr. Krehl's book does not, of course, take the place of either of these standard works, but as a good and readable account of the main facts of the Prophet's life it is well calculated for popular instruction. It might be translated into English, for we have no work quite on the same lines, and something between the sketch in Lane's 'Selections from the Koran' and the large biographies would be useful.

WE cannot do more than mention some other volumes on our table:—an interesting set of *Historische Vorträge* (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot), by the late Carl von Noorden, prefaced by an excellent memoir of the writer by Prof. Maurenbrecher (in which an obvious slip of the pen, "Greifswald" for *Dorpat*, on p. 23, should be corrected),—a good translation by Prof. Ten Brook, of Michigan, U.S., of Gindely's masterly *History of the Thirty Years' War* (Putnam's Sons),—and the first number of a promising *Rivista Storica Italiana*, to which Prof. Villari contributes an article, in which he maintains the genuineness of the biographies of Savonarola by Burlamacchi and Pico against the scepticism of Ranke.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. CASSELL have sent us the three volumes of *The Cities of the World*, by Mr. Edwin Hodder. The title is rather a misnomer, as neither London nor any British city is dealt with. Mr. Hodder has done his part well. He has supplied very readable letterpress, and contrived to give the untravelled reader a lively idea of the cities described. There are a number of capital illustrations, mainly from photographs, and a good many plans and maps. Altogether the book is an excellent addition to the popular literature of which Messrs. Cassell have published so much. The choice of cities is good, but it would have been better to arrange them in some definite order. An index would also be desirable. The book is well adapted for a present.

*Le Monde où Nous Sommes*, by Jacques Normand, has been sent us by M. Calmann Lévy, of Paris. It is not perhaps every day that an editor of old French texts is found to be also the writer of a collection of light modern tales à la Droz, though this divorce between philology and literature is something modern. M. Normand's stories, which have reached a second edition, have no inconsiderable merit, especially in the point of steering between the severe propriety which the short French tale hardly

admits and the extreme and discreditable licence which, for instance, disfigures the often admirably witty *contes* of M. Armand Silvestre. M. Normand has not equalled his master (who, as we have hinted, is pretty obviously the author of 'Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé'), but sometimes—as, for instance, in 'Le Dîner du 7' and 'Le Rapide de P. L. M.'—he has shown himself a very apt pupil.

*Numa Roumestan*. Translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet by Mrs. J. G. Layard. (Vizetelly.)—It is needless to say anything about 'Numa Roumestan' itself, except, perhaps, to demur—politely but decidedly—to the dictum of Mr. Henry James, quoted on the fly-leaf of this translation, that it is "a masterpiece, a perfect work, with no fault and no weakness." They are so impulsive, these Americans! It is sufficient that M. Daudet is a very clever novelist, and that he has put much of his cleverness into 'Numa Roumestan.' Mrs. Layard's translation strikes us as rather better than such things usually are, and certainly better than the last volume of the series in which it appears, the translation of 'Le Maître de Forges.'

We have on our table *The Essentials of Latin Grammar*, by F. A. Blackburn (Boston, U.S., Ginn, Heath & Co.),—*Mary, Queen of Scots, and her Marriage with Bothwell*, by the Hon. Colin Lindsay (Burns & Oates),—*The Black Calendar of Scotland*, by A. H. Millar (Dundee, Leng),—*Ye Olden Time: English Customs in the Middle Ages*, by Miss Emily Holt (Shaw),—*Handy Atlas of the World* (New York, Taylor & Co.),—*Universal Attraction*, by W. H. Sharp (Simpkin),—*Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls*, by W. Blaikie (Low),—*A Handy Text-Book on Military Law*, by Major F. Cochran (Blackwood),—*Citizen Soldiers*, by H. S. Wilkinson (Kegan Paul),—*Redistribution by Proportional Representation*, by H. F. Bernard (Wyman),—*Ideas*, "Buch le Grand" of the *Reisebilder* of H. Heine, a Translation, by J. B. (Macmillan),—*Introductory Questions on Shakespeare's As You Like It*, by R. B. Raffles (Simpkin),—*Thoughts on Shakespeare's Historical Plays*, by the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning (Allen & Co.),—*The Sea, the River, and the Creek*, by G. Streake (Low),—*The Five Threes*, by R. Walker (Hamilton),—*The Castle of Pictordu*, by G. Sand, translated by G. S. Grahame (Edinburgh, Gemmell),—*Joyful through Hope*, by Blanche Garvock (Seeley),—*Childe Chappie's Pilgrimage*, by E. J. Milliken (Bradbury),—*Translations into English Verse from some of the Italian Poets*, by S. Fenzi (Florence, Cenniniana),—*Day's Collocon: an Encyclopædia of Prose Quotations*, compiled by E. P. Day (Low),—*The Poetical Works of Robert Burns*, Pearl Type Edition (Glasgow, Bryce),—*Poems*, by Lara (Stewart),—*Three Sheikhs and The Fishers*, by H. Rose (Isabister),—*Sermons preached in Temple Church*, by T. Smith (Blackwood),—*Porches of the Temple*, by T. Green (Simpkin),—*Modern Criticism and Clement's Epistles to Virgins*, with Appendix, by J. M. Cotterill (Edinburgh, Clark),—*Autour du Monde*, by G. Kohn (Paris, Lévy),—*A travers Champs, Botanique pour Tous*, *Histoire des Principales Familles Végétales*, by Madame Le Breton and J. Decaisne (Dulau),—*Sylloge Inscriptionum Græcarum*, 2 vols., by G. Dittenberger (Leipzig, Hirzel),—*Kants Theorie der Materie*, by A. Stadler (Leipzig, Hirzel),—and *Der Patriotismus in Polen in seiner Geschichtlichen Entwicklung*, by I. G. Dzieduszycki (Cracow, Bartoszewicz).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

- Theology*.  
Gould's (Rev. S. B.) *Village Preaching for a Year*, Second Series, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
*Fine Art and Archaeology*.  
Browne (H. K.), *Life and Labours of*, by D. G. Thomson, 31/8 Lang's (A.) *Princess Nobody, a Tale of Fairy Land*, after the Drawings by R. Doyle, 4to. 5/6 bds.  
Lay of St. Aloys, a Legend of Blois, by Thomas Ingoldsby, illustrated by E. M. Jesop, folio, 10/6 bds.  
Thorburn's (Major W. S.) *Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

## Philosophy.

- Mill's (J. S.) *System of Logic*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
*History and Biography*.  
Old Yorkshire, edited by W. Smith, Vol. 5, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
*Geography and Travel*.  
Johnston's (T. R.) *Reference Atlas of Political Geography*, 5/ cl.  
*Philology*.  
Latin-English Series of Classical Authors, with Translation and Notes: *Cæsar's Commentaries*, Book 1: Cicero, Cato Major, seu de Senectute, 18mo. 2/ each, cl.  
*Science*.  
Owen's (Sir R.) *Antiquity of Man*, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Spice's (R. P.) *Treatise on Purification of Coal Gas*, 8vo. 7/6  
Thompson's (S. P.) *Dynamo-Electric Machinery*, 8vo. 12/6 cl.  
Whitelaw's (H. N.) *Fifty-four Hours' Wages Calculator*, 2/6  
Zeuner's (Dr. G.) *Treatise on Valve Gears*, translated by Prof. J. F. Klein, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

## General Literature.

- Fitzgerald's (P.) *Lady of Brantome*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
How We educate our Officers, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Sadler's (G.) *Heroes and Heroines of Nursery History*, 2/6  
Scofield's (J. A.) *Here Below*, a Novel, 12mo. 2/ bds.

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art.

- Carrière (M.): *Die Kunst im Zusammenhang der Cultur-entwicklung*, 11m.

## Philology.

- Brosow (A.): *Appolonius Sophista*, 1m. 20.  
Soltan (W.): *Die Gültigkeit der Plebscrite*, 7m.  
Teichert (F.): *De Fontibus Quintiliani Rhetorici*, 1m. 20.  
Tichelmann (L.): *De Versibus Ioniæ a Minore*, 1m. 20.

## Science.

- Hirsch (B.): *Universal-Pharmakopöe*, Part 1, 2m.  
Hoffmann (G. von): *Untersuchungen ü. Spaltplize im Menschlichen Blute*, 3m.  
Tschermak (G.): *Die Mikroskopische Beschaffenheit der Meteoriten*, Part 2, 16m.  
Tuzcek (F.): *Beiträge zur Pathologischen Anatomie*, 6m.

## AN EPISTLE TO

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

ON HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY,

August 29, 1884.

SIR,

As Age by Age, thro' fell Enchantment bound,  
The Heroe of some antient Myth is found,  
Wild Rocks about him, at the fierce Sea's Brim,  
And all his World an Old-Wives' Tale but him,  
His Garments, cast upon th' inclement Shoar,  
Such as long since our Grandsires' Grandsires wore,  
While all his Gestures and his Speech proclaim  
Him great Revealer of forgotten Fame,—  
Such, Oh! Musician, dost thou seem to be  
To us who con th' Augustan Age by thee,  
Who hearken to thy Verse, to learn thro' it  
How DRYDEN to illustrious ORMOND writ,  
Or in thy fil'd and polish'd Numbers hope  
To catch the Secret of the Art of POPE;  
Ah! subtil Skill! Ah! Bard of dying Fires,  
Let us but lose thee, and a Race expires;  
As long as thou dost keep this Treasure thine  
Great ANNA'S Galaxy has Leave to shine.

Thou who dost link us with that elder Day  
When either QUEENSBERRY made Court to GAY,  
Thro' all the Thunders of romantick Times,  
Thro' Reefs of monstrous Quips and Shoals of Rhimes,

We've steer'd at last, and, like Ships long at Sea,  
Our Latest-Born sail home to Grace and thee;  
Home-ward they sail, and find the World they left  
Of all but thee, yet not of thee bereft;  
Still in thy pointed Wit their Souls explore  
Familiar Fields where CONGREVE rul'd before;  
Still in thy human Tenderness they feel  
The honest Voice and beating Heart of STEELE.

Long be it so; may Sheaf be laid on Sheaf  
Ere thy live Garland puts forth its *Last Leaf*;  
As in old Prints, long may we see, in Air,  
Thy *Guardian Angel* hover o'er thy Hair;  
Still may the *Table*, where our Fathers sat  
To eat of Manna, hold its *Autocrat*;  
Since surely none of all the Blest can be  
*Home-sick in Heav'n*, as we on Earth, for thee.

And Oh! whilst o'er th' embattl'd Crags afar  
Thy practis'd Eyes gaze down the Gorge of War,  
Where thro' the blinding Dust and Heat we fight  
Against the Brazen-Helm'd Amalekite,  
At Height of Noon, Oh! lift up both those Hands  
To urge new Virtue thro' our fainting Bands,  
And when we feel our Sinews nerv'd to strike  
Envy and Error, Shame and Sloth, a-like,  
We'll say 'tis well that, while we battle thus,  
Our MOSES stands on high 'twixt Heav'n and us.

SIR,

Your Most Humble, Most Obedient  
Servant,  
EDMUND GOSSE.

29, Delamere Terrace, London, W.

## MISS ALLEYNE.

It seems hardly right to allow Miss Sarah Frances Alleyne to pass away without a few words of recognition. Few were ever brought in contact with her without feeling that there was in her a latent power which raised her above the ordinary type of womanhood, though womanly in every thought and kindly deed. Her intellectual gifts were certainly of a high order, and her achievements in literature, as the translator of Zeller's works from the German, attracted the notice of several distinguished scholars.

In her sincere and direct nature there was not a touch of pretension or self-appreciation. Rather did she shrink from hearing any strongly expressed opinion as to the excellence of her work. How thoroughly that work was done was proved by the earnestness with which she studied Greek before undertaking the translation of the two volumes 'Plato and the Older Academy,' that she might more fully enter into the spirit of the text. Nothing she ever did was superficial. Thoroughness in all she undertook was amongst her leading characteristics. Miss Alleyne followed the translation of 'Plato and the Older Academy,' from the German of Zeller, with 'The Pre-Socratic Philosophy' and the 'History of Eclecticism,' by the same author. One volume of her version of Duncker's 'History of Greece' appeared within the last year, and another lies unfinished.

She was born at Clifton on October 15th, 1836. Some years ago, when the movement for the higher education of women was first started in her native place, Miss Alleyne was associated with the lamented Catherine Winkworth in organizing courses of lectures, which were largely attended and proved of great service in the awakening and encouraging the desire for self-culture and a more extended literary taste amongst those whose school days were passed, and who felt the want of further help in education. Later, Miss Alleyne served on the council of the Clifton High School for Girls. She was secretary of the Oxford Local Examination while Clifton remained a centre, and devoted her time and energies to the model lodging-houses for the poorer classes—another scheme in which Miss Catherine Winkworth and her sister had led the way. In this, as in everything, Miss Alleyne gave no half-hearted or conventional service. She entered into the individual life of the people with that discriminating sympathy which is so often lacking in the efforts made for the poor and working classes.

Miss Alleyne died in London on August 16th in her forty-eighth year, but her funeral took place at Redland Green churchyard on the morning of Thursday, August 21st.

## 'CORNISH WORTHIES.'

Moriah, 16, Tregunter Road, Aug. 23, 1884.

It is now quite clear, from Mr. Stock's admissions in to-day's *Athenæum*, that, for an obvious reason, he did issue, behind my back, his ill-advised circular of the 25th of July last, raising the price of the book in which I have a joint pecuniary interest with himself, notwithstanding his having promised me on the 26th of January that he would in no case make any alteration in price to our original subscribers, for that such would be illegal and a breach of faith.

But he is still bold enough to deny that his reason for doing so is his having miscalculated the quantity of the MS. when he fixed the price of the book; and he makes the barefaced assertion that the "book has been increased in size by nearly one-half." Let Mr. Stock say when and where the additions have been made; but to ask him to do so is, I admit, to ask him to perform an impossibility. The only additional MS. sent to him since, in a virtuous fit, on the 26th of January, he made up his mind that to raise the prices to original subscribers would be "illegal" and a "breach of faith," are a few



errata and (at Mr. Stock's request) an index—matter which could, of course, in no case have been prepared till the 'Lives' themselves were in print. The allegation that quantities of new matter inserted into the MS. have necessitated the raising of the price is, therefore, due entirely to Mr. Stock's fertile imagination when engaged in casting about for a plea whereby to cover the results of his mistakes.

So far as I am concerned, he is perfectly at liberty to publish our agreement in the *Athenæum*, and if it does not bear out both of the only statements which I have made respecting it—viz., that I have secured by it "a royalty on every copy sold," and "that the book shall be printed in a certain form"—then I shall deservedly occupy the place which Mr. Stock now does in regard to this correspondence, and which has been characterized in terms which I do not wish to repeat. While on this point, I must request that Mr. Stock will spare me his fulsome references to my "good book" and my "good name"; such observations from him are, I am happy to think, the only chances of either the book or my name being covered with ridicule.

However, the chief object which I had in view, namely, to clear myself before our subscribers of all complicity with his 25th of July circular, has now been fully attained; and, for the present, Mr. Stock may be left where he lies.

WALTER H. TREGELLAS.

#### THE FREE LIBRARY AT NEWCASTLE.

THE Museum of the Natural History Society, which the Prince of Wales opened at Newcastle last week, is a fine freestone structure, which cost 42,000*l.*, and already contains the splendid collection of birds presented by Mr. John Hancock and a beautiful collection of Bewick's original drawings, as well as a good geological collection. The opening of the Public Library is the first occasion on which royalty has visited any of the libraries established under the Libraries Acts. Although Newcastle was late in establishing its library, it has been second to no town in the energy and public spirit manifested in connexion with it. The lending department was opened in 1880, and since then over a million volumes have been issued for home reading, while the number of visitors to the magazine and news rooms is over 1,700 daily. During the whole of this period only sixteen volumes have been lost.

On the same day on which the lending department was opened the foundation stone of the present building was laid. It is a handsome structure, and the main room on the first floor, which is intended for the reference department, is a beautiful apartment, 130 ft. long. At the opening ceremony the Library Association was represented by Sir James Picton, chairman of the Liverpool Public Libraries; Mr. J. D. Mullins, chief librarian of the Birmingham Public Libraries; and Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, honorary secretary of the Association.

The number of volumes already contained in the two departments of the library is about fifty thousand. The lending department, on the ground floor, is fitted with the indicator, and the arrangements throughout are of the most efficient kind. The catalogue of the lending department, issued some time ago, was an advance upon anything hitherto accomplished in the way of a catalogue for popular use. The card catalogue of the reference library, which is now in preparation, is doubtless destined to increase Mr. Haggerston's well-earned reputation. Newcastle has a library of which it may well be proud, and which will certainly take a leading part in the library work of the future. This notice would not be complete if it did not record the services rendered to the library by Dr. Newton, the Mayor, who is also chairman of the Public Libraries Committee, and who has lived to see the completion of a scheme which was originally proposed by his father as far back as 1854.

#### BYRON'S NEWSTEAD.

READERS of 'The Real Lord Byron' do not need to be reminded how little Byron knew of the county in which his principal estate lay, for how short a time he resided on that estate, how seldom he visited the property after the pilgrimage to Greece, and how he sold his Nottinghamshire lands to Col. Wildman in 1817-18. But the description of Norman Abbey in 'Don Juan,' the allusions to it in 'Childe Harold,' and the record of the poet's brief residence within the walls when he entertained his college friends, will ever render Newstead Abbey the central point of interest in his personal story, the shrine to be visited by his admirers, even as Stratford-on-Avon is visited by the worshippers of Shakespeare.

Succeeding to the Byron barony in his eleventh year (1798), Byron succeeded at the same time to an estate so poor in its rental and so beset with legal difficulties, arising from the late lord's sales of Rochdale land, that the revenue available for his education was barely sufficient for the purpose. All the allowance Chancery could make Byron whilst he was a Cambridge undergraduate was 500*l.* a year, in addition to which he received something less than another yearly 500*l.* through the goodness of his mother, who borrowed 1,000*l.* for his use whilst he was at the university; and that the Court of Chancery gave him as good an allowance as the circumstances of the case permitted appears from the fact that, at the final settlement of accounts on the poet's attainment of his majority, the sum paid over to him by the Court fell considerably short of 1,000*l.*—a trifle for the youthful peer, in debt to tradesmen and money-lenders, and on the point of setting forth on his travels in a style that would not have misbecomed him had he been in possession of 10,000*l.* a year.

Dealing with so slender and embarrassed an estate, the Court of Chancery determined to let Newstead Abbey during the young lord's minority to any suitable tenant who would take it on terms that would relieve the Court of the necessity of paying the local rates chargeable on the mansion and grounds, cover the cost of needful repairs and the wages of the game-keeper, and yield a clear yearly rent to the estate of 50*l.* On these terms it was decided to let the mansion-house and offices, the gardens and pleasure grounds, and all the land within the walls (reservation being, however, made to the landlord of "the Bailiffs' house as now occupied by Owen Mealey, and stall for one horse and standing for one cart, and the use of the yard to keep timber and work up materials in for repairs of the farms, and also the use of such parts of the gardens, where the young forest-trees, quick, and seeds are now planted and sown"). The tenant was also to have the keeper's lodge, and the small paddock next the Lime-kiln Wood, together with "the liberty of hunting, shooting, coursing, and fishing within the manor, and the nomination of the game-keeper, who is to be kept and employed wholly as such for the manor at y<sup>e</sup> tenant's expence, and to reside constantly in the Keeper's Lodge during the term, and to have a sufficient stock of game of all sorts for breeding at the end of the term." Further, it was arranged for the tenant "to have the carriage of Born Coal by the Tenants to the Hall, as they have been used to do." Further reservation to the landlord was made of "the power over the different waters of the lakes, ponds, and pools within the manor (except those of the gardens), with the power of keeping up or letting off the same at pleasure." Such are the chief particulars of the paper entitled 'Proposals for letting Newstead Abbey, 13th Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1803,' copies of which were sent on that day by Mr. John Hanson, solicitor, of 6, Chancery Lane, to Miss Launder and Lord Grantley, who were both making inquiries about the holding. Lord Grantley kept away from Newstead, but Miss Launder was tenant of the

Abbey mansion for a few months of 1803, coming there with her sister in the late spring or early summer of that year, and being succeeded in the tenancy by Lord Grey de Ruthin, who allowed the two ladies to overstay their rightful term of occupancy for some two or three weeks. The Misses Launder, spinsters of mature age and hospitable temper, seem to have taken the place on trial, and finding it not to their minds left the way open to the peer, who certainly got a picturesque residence and considerable opportunities for sport at what would nowadays be thought a curiously low rent.

Letters by the elder Miss Launder are extant to show that in writing she used *v* for *w*, a peculiarity raising a suspicion that she treated *w* in the same uncivil way in her speech; and one of these epistles is interesting for its evidence that the Misses Launder did not retire from Newstead Abbey without encountering Catherine Gordon Byron (the poet's mother) under equally disagreeable and ludicrous circumstances, and having opportunities for studying some of the least amiable characteristics of that rather eccentric lady. Proud of Newstead, and pardonably curious as to what was going on there, Mrs. Byron, still living in lodgings at Nottingham, bethought herself that she would run over to the Abbey and pass two or three days there, in the interval between the day on which the Misses Launder would leave and the day on which Lord Grey de Ruthin would take possession. Unfortunately for all three ladies, Mrs. Byron was unaware that, instead of leaving Newstead on the day appointed for their departure, the Misses Launder were still lingering at the Abbey. It followed that on coming to Newstead, to rest awhile without invitation or permission from Lord Grey de Ruthin, she found the Misses Launder still in possession. An intruder herself, the excitable Mrs. Byron somehow came to the conclusion that whilst she was on her own ground and in her own lawful right in doing what she pleased at the Abbey, the Misses Launder were somehow or other guilty of intrusion. Hence the lively interchange of discourtesies and a pretty little squabble that caused the elder Miss Launder a few days later to write this letter to Mr. John Hanson, the afore-mentioned solicitor for the Newstead estate:—

#### 1. From Miss F. Launder to John Hanson, Esq.

Tong Hall, Aug. 1803.

SIR,—You will be surprised at my troubling you with a letter, but I have received such a very extraordinary one from Mrs. Byron, in which she mentions your name, and as neither my sister nor self can possibly find out what she alludes to, I have taken the liberty to copy it for your perusal. She came to Newstead very unexpectedly when we was from home, at our return desired to have a bed, staid a couple of nights, and I can safely say met with every politeness and attention in my power to shew her, we had a House full of company to whom she behaved with the greatest insolence, and my friends certainly laughed at her Folly, but as for my sister further than joining in the laugh she never said a word about her either good or ill-natured, as for her saying we was intruders at the time, she is greatly mistaken, as we was then there by the consent and approbation of Lord Grey. Of course she was the intruder, as he was the Tenant of the place, and could allow whoever he thought proper to be there. What she means by our disappointment, on your account, I shall be extremely obliged to you to explain, as we cannot understand, as we met with no other disappointment, further than not having the pleasure of seeing you at the Abbey before we left it. My sister unites with me best compliments.

I remain, sir, your obliged Humble Servt,  
F. LAUNDER.

Direct Thoms. Plumers, Esq.,  
Tong Hall, Yorkshire.

Succeeded on the same sheet of paper by the following copy of Mrs. Byron's letter:—

Burgage Manor, Aug. 12.

MADAM,—As far as I could judge from appearances you seem'd extremely civil to me when I was at Newstead, for which I thank you. I am however since inform'd, that your sister has said several ill-natured things of me, which I do not now recollect, and if I did should not hardly think it worth notice,

as she can no nothing of me, there is a small mistake she has made, however, which I beg leave to rectify. It is this, she and her visitors were intruders and not me, as you all ought to have left Newstead before I came there, therefore if I gave any trouble you have only yourselves to blame, and any disappointment you had concerning Mr. Hanson, you may impute to the same cause. I am, Madam, your obed. servt., (Sign'd) C. G. BYRON.

I don't intend giving any answer to this letter.

2. That Byron had a nodding acquaintance with the penury that is supposed to attend young poets, before the end of his university career, evidence is afforded by this note to Mr. John Hanson:—

Dorant's Hotel, October 19th, 1807.

DEAR HANSON,—I will thank you to disburse the quarter due as soon as possible, for I am at this moment contemplating with woeful visage, one solitary Guinea, two bad sixpences and a shilling, being all the cash at present in possession of

Yours very truly, BYRON.

3. Six weeks later he is writing from Trinity College to his solicitor for an advance of 20l. on his next quarter's allowance of 125l., instructions being given to the lawyer in the same letter to pay Murray (the butler) the 5l. which the writer allowed the old servant four times a year:—

Trin. Coll., Cambridge, Dec. 2nd, 1807.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope to take my New Years Day dinner with you *en famille*. Tell Hargreaves I will bring his Blackstones, and shall have no objection to see my Daniels.....Sports, if they have not escaped his recollection.—I certainly wish the expiration of my minority as much as you do, though for a reason more nearly affecting my magisterial person at this moment, namely, the want of twenty pounds, for no spendthrift peer, or unlucky poet, was ever less indebted to *Cash* than George Gordon is at present, or is more likely to continue in the same predicament.—My present quarter due on the 25th was drawn long ago, and I must be obliged to you for the loan of twenty on my next, to be deducted when the whole becomes tangible, that is, probably, some months after it is exhausted. Reserve Murray's quarter, of course, and I shall have just 100l. to receive at Easter, but if the risk of my demand is too great, inform me, that I may if possible convert my Title into cash, though I am afraid twenty pounds will be too much to ask as Times go, if I were an Earl.....but a Barony must fetch ten, perhaps fifteen, and that is something when we have not as many pence. Your answer will oblige me.

Yours very truly,

BYRON.

P.S. Remember me to Mrs. H. in particular, and the family in general.

4. Another note, touching the writer's pecuniary straits, to Mr. Hanson:—

Dorant's, January 25th, 1808.

SIR,—The picture I have drawn of my finances is unfortunately a true one, and I find the colours may be heightened but not improved by time.—I have inclosed the receipt, and return my thanks for the loan, which shall be repaid the first opportunity. In the concluding part of my last I gave my reasons for not troubling you with my society at present, but when I can either communicate or receive pleasure, I shall not be long absent.

Yrs., &c.,

BYRON.

P.S. I have received a letter from Whitehead, of course you know the contents, and must act as you think proper.

5. Possibly by the same post that brought him the note given above, the lawyer received this more particular statement of his youthful client's embarrassments:—

Dorant's, January 25th, 1808.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I gave Mitchell the sadder [*sic*] a letter for you, requesting his bill might be paid from the Balance of the Quarter you obliged me by advancing. If he has received this you will further oblige me by paying what remains. I believe somewhere about five pounds, if so much.

You will confer a favour upon me by the loan of twenty. I will endeavour to repay it next week, as I have immediate occasion for that sum, and I should not require it of you could I obtain it elsewhere.

I am now in my one and twentieth year, and cannot command as many pounds. To Cambridge I cannot go without paying my bills, and at present I could as soon compass the National Debt; in London I must not remain, nor shall I, when I can procure a trifle to take me out of it. Home I have none; and if there was a possibility of getting out of the Country, I would gladly avail myself of it. But even that is denied me, my Debts amount to three thousand three hundred to Jews, eight hundred

to Mrs. B. of Nottingham, to coachmaker and other tradesmen a thousand more, and these must be much increased, before they are lessened.

Such is the prospect before me, which is by no means brightened by ill-health. I would have called on you, but I have neither spirits to enliven myself or others, or inclination to bring a gloomy face to spoil a group of happy ones. I remain,

Your obliged and obedt. servt.,

BYRON.

P.S. Your answer to the former part will oblige, as I shall be reduced to a most unpleasant dilemma if it does not arrive.

6. In the last month of 1808, when he is putting the last points to the 'English Bards,' Byron writes from Newstead that he supposes he must get quit of his embarrassments by marrying "a golden dolly" or blowing his brains out:—

From Lord Byron to John Hanson, Esq.

Newstead Abbey, Notts, Dec. 17, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret the contents of your letter as I think we shall be thrown on our backs from the delay. I do not know if our best method would not be to compromise if possible, as you know the state of my affairs will not be much bettered by a protracted and possibly unsuccessful litigation. However, I am and have been so much in the dark during the whole transaction that I am not a competent judge of the most expedient measures. I suppose it will end in my marrying a *Golden Dolly* or blowing my brains out; it does not much matter which, the remedies are nearly alike. I shall be glad to hear from you further on the business. I suppose now it will be still more difficult to come to any terms. Have you seen Mrs. Massingberd, and have you arranged my *Israelitish* accounts? Pray remember me to Mrs. Hanson, to Harriet, and all the family female and male. Believe me also yours, very sincerely,

BYRON.

7. That Mrs. Byron, who would certainly have disapproved of the other alternative, favoured the notion of her son's marriage with "a golden dolly," appears from the following letter to Mr. Hanson from the lady, who wrote a far better letter in her later time than she could write when mad Jack Byron married her at Bath. The improvement of spelling, penmanship, and epistolary style so strikingly apparent in her letters warrants a confident opinion that, after losing her husband, the lady busied herself in self-education:—

From Catherine Gordon Byron to John Hanson, Esq.

Southwell, 30 Jan. 1809.

DEAR SIR,—I was sorry I could not see you here, Byron told me he intended to put his servants on Board Wages at Newstead. I was very sorry to hear of the great expence the Newstead fete would put him to, I can see nothing but the Road to Ruin in all this which grieves me to the heart and makes me still worse than I would otherwise be (unless indeed Coal Mines turn to Gold Mines) or that he mends his fortune in the old and usual way by marrying a Woman with two or three hundred thousand pounds. I have no doubt of his being a great speaker and a celebrated public character and *all* that, but that *won't* add to his fortune but bring on more expences on him, and there is nothing to be had in this country to make a man rich in his line of life.

I have been security for him to Mrs. George Byron for five hundred pounds, to the Miss Parkyns for three hundred pounds, this debt I wish him now he is of age to take on himself, and also to Mr. Wyld of this place for two hundred pounds, and the interest will now be ten pounds, as it is a year since he got the money, this debt I wish him to pay or take on himself. There is also about sixty pounds he owes me in small debts which they will be teasing me for.

I remain, Sir, your obed. servt.,

C. G. BYRON.

8. A month later, when she has been alarmed by her son's announcement of his ruin, and petition for the loan of her safely invested money, Mrs. Byron feels yet more strongly that he should marry a woman of fortune:—

From Catherine Gordon Byron to John Hanson, Esq.

Southwell, 4th March, 1809.

DEAR SIR,—I have had a very dismal letter from my son, informing me that he is *ruined*, he wishes to borrow my money, this I shall be very ready to oblige him in, on such security as you approve, as it is my *all* this is very necessary, and I am sure he would not wish to have it on any other terms, it cannot be paid up, however, under six months notice. I wish he would take the debt of a thousand pounds

that I have been security for on himself, and pay about eighty pounds he owes here.

I wish to God he would exort himself and retrieve his affairs he must marry a Woman of *fortune* this spring, love matches is all nonsense. Let him make use of the Talents God has given him, he is an english Peer and has all the privileges of that situation. What is this about proving his grandfather's marriage? I thought it had been in Lancashire, if it has not it surely easily can be proved. Is nothing going forward concerning the Rochdale Property? I am sure if I was Lord Byron I would sell no estates to pay Jews, I only would pay what was lawful. Pray answer the note immediately and answer all my questions concerning lending the money, the Rochdale property, and why B. don't or can't take his seat, which is very hard, and very provoking.

I am Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

C. G. BYRON.

9. As the time draws nearer for him to set forth on his travels, Mrs. Byron is troubled with thoughts of what would happen in case of his death, and is consequently urgent he should take on his own shoulders the debt of the money she borrowed for his use at Cambridge:—

From Catherine Gordon Byron to John Hanson, Esq.

Southwell, 9th April, 1809.

DEAR SIR,—Byron is now at Newstead and talks of going abroad on the 6th May next, for God sake see to get him to give security for the one thousand pound I am bound for, two hundred and interest to Wyld & Co., Bankers Southwell, three hundred pounds to Miss E. and F. Parkyns, and five hundred pounds to the Honble. Mrs. Geo. Byron, he must also leave funds to pay the interest. There is some Trades People at Nottingham that will be completely ruined if he does not pay them which I would not have happen for the whole world.—What is to be done with that vile woman M. and the Jews? I however would pay nothing but the sums actually received and lawful interest.—I did write about my money in Scotland to be paid up, but if my son is abroad he cannot I suppose give security for it, and it certainly would not be convenient for me to have it on my hands and be obliged to put it into a Bank when I now receive five per cent interest for it.

Yours truly, C. G. BYRON.

I suppose if Byron was to die (which God forbid) I would be obliged to pay this thousand pounds without he takes the debt on himself, if he goes abroad he ought certainly to settle his affairs first or empower some one to act for him when he is out of the kingdom.

10. Whilst Mrs. Byron is chiefly anxious about her responsibility for the repayment of 1,000l. of the money he spent at Cambridge, the poet is chiefly intent on raising money for the Eastern trip:—

From Lord Byron to J. Hanson, Esq.

Batt's Hotel, Jernyn Street, April 26th, 1809.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to know before I make my final effort elsewhere, if you can or cannot assist me in raising a sum of money on fair and equitable terms and immediately. I called twice this morning, and beg you will favour me with an answer when convenient. I hope all your family are well. I should like to see them together before my departure.

The Court of Chancery it seems will not pay the money, of which indeed I do not know the precise amount: the Duke of Portland will not pay his debt, and with the Rochdale property nothing is done.—My debts are daily increasing, and it is with difficulty I can command a shilling. As soon as possible I shall get quit of this country, but I wish to do justice to my creditors (though I do not like their importunity), and particularly to my securities, for their annuities must be paid off soon, or the interest will swallow up everything. Come what may, in every shape and in any shape, I can meet ruin, but I will never sell Newstead, the Abbey and I shall stand or fall together, and were my head as grey and defenceless as the Arch of the Priory, I would abide by this resolution. The whole of my wishes are summed up in this, procure me, either of my own or borrowed of others, three thousand pounds, and place two in Hammersley's hands for letters of credit at Constantinople, if possible sell Rochdale in my absence, pay off these annuities and my debts, and with the little that remains do as you will, but allow me to depart from this cursed country, and I promise to turn Mussulman, rather than return to it. Believe me to be

Yours truly, BYRON.

P.S.—Is my will finished? I should like to sign it while I have anything to leave.

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MR. H. G. BOHN.

THE oldest of London publishers, Mr. Henry G. Bohn, has passed away at the age of eighty-eight, leaving Mr. Van Voorst, who at eighty still manages his business in the Row with undiminished vigour, the patriarch of the publishing trade. Bohn was born in London on the 4th of January, 1796. He claimed to be descended from a family of the name of Bohn, who, being among the Protestant refugees who passed to the Continent in the reign of Mary, became possessed of estates at Weinheim, on the Rhine. Here they must again have changed their religion, for Mr. Bohn used to say that the estate was confiscated because his grandfather turned Lutheran. The father, John Henry Martin Bohn, who had served his apprenticeship in Germany, settled in England and carried on business as a bookbinder, first at 31, Frith Street, Soho, and afterwards at 17 and 18, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. He was noted for his spring backs and a system of diamond graining on the sides of books bound in calf, and acquired a considerable connexion.

In 1814 he added to bookbinding a business in second-hand books, and from his eighteenth year young Bohn travelled abroad on his father's account. Napoleon had just signed the abdication of Fontainebleau, and the Continent was again accessible to English traders. Between 1814 and 1830 Bohn paid repeated visits to France, Holland, and Belgium as his father's buyer. He had even then an ambition to be a publisher, and as long ago as 1826, meeting Audubon at the house of Mr. Rathbone, at Liverpool, he had proposed to undertake the publication of the 'Birds of America.' The negotiation fell through.

In 1831, having married a daughter of the late Mr. Simpkin, he started in business for himself, and he speedily became a second-hand bookseller on a more extensive scale than any of his competitors. He, besides, dealt largely in remainders—Brockedon's 'Passes of the Alps,' Pugin's books, Gilpin's 'Tours,' Thoresby's 'Diary,' &c.—and bought up a good many copyrights of some value, such as Roscoe's works and other works of the same kind.

James, his second brother, also set up as a bookseller, and in 1841, when H. G. Bohn published his 'Guinea Catalogue,' there were three Bohns in the trade. His father died in 1843, and his stock was so considerable that the sale at various auction rooms lasted over forty days. The third brother, Mr. John Hutter Bohn, who had managed the paternal business after the secession of the elder sons, is in the service of Messrs. Sotheby, with whom he has been connected for thirty years.

The publication of the 'Guinea Catalogue' was considered a great feat at the time. A huge volume of nearly two thousand pages, representing the stock of a single bookseller, was something unprecedented, and greatly raised Bohn's reputation. About 1846 he began to turn his copyrights to account by issuing a series of reprints and translations, to which he gave the name of the "Standard Library." The books were clearly printed on good paper, and being issued at three shillings and sixpence each they had a large sale. It was one of the first attempts to supply good literature at so low a price. The late Mr. Bogue issued a rival series, under the name of the "European Library" which, however, had not equal good fortune. The success of the "Standard Library" encouraged Bohn to issue other "Libraries," mostly at five shillings a volume, called "The Scientific," "The Illustrated," "The Classical," "The Antiquarian," &c. These all met with a highly favourable reception. After thus combining for over twenty years the businesses of a bookseller and a publisher, Bohn found himself in possession of a large fortune and made up his mind to retire. He gradually got rid of his huge stock. Suc-

cessive sales at Sotheby's disposed of the major part. In February, 1868, there was an auction which lasted twenty-four days, and brought 6,973*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* In May, 1870, twenty days' sale produced 4,837*l.* 11*s.*, and in July, 1872, six days' sale brought over 1,500*l.* The whole amount was 13,333*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* His "Libraries," which then amounted to more than six hundred volumes, he disposed of in 1864 to Messrs. Bell & Daldy, now Messrs. Bell & Sons, for the large sum of 35,000*l.* The stock taken over amounted to nearly half a million of volumes. His enterprising successors have added 156 works to Bohn's 600, and are understood to have found their purchase a highly profitable venture. The average annual sale exceeds 90,000 volumes. The principal copyrights of books not included in the "Libraries" were bought by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

Mr. Bohn, who for many years had lived over his shop in York Street, Covent Garden, henceforth resided entirely at Twickenham, where he devoted himself to gardening, especially to roses, and buying china and pictures. But he was unable altogether to tear himself away from his old occupation. He still kept a warehouse in town, which curiously enough was in his father's old house in Henrietta Street; he seemed always to have some of his old stock left, about the sale of which he enjoyed driving a bargain, and he was a pretty constant attendant at important book sales. He was also often seen at Christie's, and nine years ago he began selling at King Street his collection of china, which was so celebrated as to lead burglars to break into his house. The parts sold at various dates between 1875 and 1878 brought 24,673*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Most of the pieces had been bought at Christie's, Mr. Bohn seldom purchasing of dealers. The last sale he attended was that of the Fontaine Collection last June, when he had to be carried into the rooms in a chair. A brief description of his collections will be found in Cobbett's 'Memorials of Twickenham.' Three of his Murillos are mentioned in Mr. Curtis's catalogue. One of his last occupations was to draw up catalogues of his books on fine art and of his pictures and miniatures, and as late as last June he contributed to *Notes and Queries* some reminiscences of the Royal Assyrian Order of Bucks, of which he was a member.

Mr. Bohn was always ambitious of fame as an author as well as a publisher. In his younger days he composed a good deal of poetry, which he did not, however, publish. He was a member of the Philobiblon Society, for which he wrote a book on 'The Origin and Progress of Printing' (1857), 'A Biography and Bibliography of Shakspeare' (1863), and a 'Dictionary of Quotations' (1867), in which he took care to give extracts from his own manuscript verses. He wrote a 'Handbook of Games' and compiled a 'Handbook of Proverbs'; he edited a reprint of Lowndes, and to his series of 'British Classics' he contributed an edition of Hurd's 'Addison' in six volumes. He also compiled a 'Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain,' and supplied a glossary to Gordon's 'Pinetum.' His last publication was a reprint of his 'Dictionary of Quotations.'

Mr. Bohn was a man of great energy, immense powers of work, and great shrewdness. He was, after Lackington, the first to see that the trade of a second-hand bookseller, frequently in the hands of men of limited resources and fearful of outlay, was, like any other business, capable of development by the employment of large capital, and would, when carried on upon an extensive scale, yield large profits to a man possessed of business capacity and singular power of work. He also contributed much to the diffusion of cheap literature. Constable had shown that books of a light and popular character would, if sold at a low price, meet with an extensive sale. Bohn proved that works of a solid cast, such as had been hitherto attainable only at high prices, would excite a

remunerative demand if brought out at low rates. He certainly was one of the chief pioneers of cheap literature. His advocacy of the retention of the paper duty excited some surprise a quarter of a century ago, but the public were unaware that he had a large stock of paper on hand on which he feared he would lose the drawback if the tax were repealed.

Mr. Bohn was a fine, handsome man with a singularly pleasant voice. In his youth he was a good deal of a dandy, and he was fond of society, giving large garden parties every summer at Twickenham. Mrs. Bohn and two sons and a daughter survive him.

## SCOTT'S 'SWIFT.'

1, Leicester Square, Aug. 26, 1884.

WE must ask you to allow us space to correct a statement made in your notice of this reprint, which, as it indirectly implies dishonesty on our part, is calculated to do us a serious injury. You say, "Some people have purchased the reprint under the idea that it was edited by Mr. Saintsbury." This cannot be correct, and your reviewer exceeds the bounds of fair criticism in thus dragging our names forward in connexion with a possible imposition.

The enclosed prospectus, and also advertisement from *Athenæum*, distinctly states that it is a careful reprint of the *second* edition, and we have been so careful to avoid the possibility of any misapprehension that we have reprinted the words "second edition" on the title-page of this actual "third edition" of 1883.

No one doubts the desirability of a new and well-edited edition, but we much question whether it would be remunerative to the publisher. The outlay for a mere reprint is very large, while the number of buyers for library editions is daily becoming smaller, as you may judge from the fact that, with our large connexion, out of fifteen copies purchased of Mr. Saintsbury's new edition of Dryden, we have only yet succeeded in selling four copies.

The *Times*, in a notice of this book, December 26th, 1883, says: "The present issue is a reprint of Scott's *second* edition; in printing, paper, and binding it leaves little to be desired..... Nevertheless, a reprint is acceptable in default of something better; but until that is forthcoming from competent hands, Scott, no doubt, still deserves to hold the field." Lovers of Swift can now purchase for about eight guineas the best edition yet published of his works. BICKERS & SON.

\* \* Messrs. Bickers have misunderstood us. We never dreamed of attributing to a firm of their repute the slightest dishonesty, but we can assure them that many people who knew that Mr. Saintsbury was editing Scott's 'Dryden' for Mr. Paterson supposed he was doing the same service for Scott's 'Swift.' Messrs. Bickers fail to see that a reprint like theirs prevents the issue of "something better." As we have said, a new edition of Swift was contemplated, and a publisher had been found who thought it would pay its expenses; but of course Messrs. Bickers's reissue has put an end to the project.

A REVIEWER of Scott's edition of Swift says (*Athenæum*, August 23rd) that "sometimes Scott's notes are downright misleading, as in the remark on the storm in the voyage to Brodningnag, which Scott says is a meaningless assemblage of sea phrases, which mariners have been known to attempt vainly to interpret." The reviewer adds that "the storm in question is a direct copy of a series of instructions in Sturmy's 'Compleat Mariner,' with only the necessary change of tense and a few phrases omitted." The omission of a few phrases will sometimes make all the difference between sense and nonsense. Swift's description is nonsense. Ask any sailor what he would think of this: A ship's course is E.N.E.; the wind is S.W.; and the yards are trimmed thus—the starboard tacks

are boarded, the weather braces and lifts cast off; "We set-in the lee braces, and hauled forward by the weather bowlines, and hauled them tight and belayed them, and hauled over the mizen tack to windward, and kept her full and by as near as she would lie." A ship to be kept "full and by" must be sailing close hauled; yet here is Swift's ship kept full and by with the wind blowing points abaft the beam! "The ship," says Swift, "lay very broad off, so we thought it better spooning before the sea than trying or hulling"; that is to say, they thought it better to run than heave to. Now how do they run? "The helm was hard a-weather. The ship wore bravely." To "wear ship" is to bring her up on the other tack! Then they "belayed the fore down-haul," whatever that may mean, after which they "hauled off upon the laniard of the whipstaff and helped the man at the helm." Is it possible that the veriest landsman could fail to see that all this is pure nonsense, a mere collection of marine words, so put together as to express no meaning? What has "hauling off upon a laniard" got to do with making sail on a ship? A laniard is a small rope that reeves through deadeyes and serves to set the rigging up, or it may be a small line to secure a knife, or in Swift's time it may have meant the rope that bound the whipstaff—the staff from which a pennant is flown—to the place where it was erected. W. CLARK RUSSELL.

\*\*\* We are not so rash as to engage Mr. Clark Russell upon his own ground; but if he reads the following extract from Sturmy's 'Compleat Mariner,' side by side with Swift's storm in the first chapter of 'Brobdingnag,' he will probably admit that whatever mistakes there may be in the seamanship, they are due to Sturmy, and not to Swift. With the single, but vital exception of changing the course from E.S.E. to E.N.E., and the wind to S.W., Swift has carefully followed the details of Sturmy's instructions, which certainly seem to have been intended as *bonâ fide* lessons in seamanship. Mr. Russell can settle this question for himself by looking at the copy at the British Museum. Any seaman would understand that E.N.E. might be a misprint, for, of course, it makes nonsense of what follows. The words, omitted by Swift, "Mind at helm what is said to you," explain the helm being hard a-weather not by order of the skipper, but by a blunder of the steersman. But beyond these points Swift's description of the storm is identical with that in a serious book of navigation of his time; and if the description is nonsense, the blame must be laid to the text-book which Swift followed, as we pointed out in our review, and not to Swift, who, of course, was no seaman.

'The Compleat Mariner,' by Samuel Sturmy, third edition, 1684, pp. 15, 16.

*It bloweth a storm.*  
It is like to overblow: take in your sprit-sail, stand by to hand the fore-sail. Cast off the top-sail sheets, clew-garnets, leechlines, buntlines; stand by the sheet and brace; lower the yard and furl the sail; here is like to be very much wind. See that your main ballyards be clear, and all the rest of your gear clear and cast off. (It is all clear.) Lower the main yard, haul down upon your downhaul; now the yard is down. Haul up the clew-garnets, lifts, leechlines and buntlines, and furl the sail fast, and fasten the yards that they may not traverse and gail. Thus you have the ship a trije under the mizen.

*A very hollow green sea.*  
We make foul weather, look the guns be all fast, come hand the mizen. The ship lies very broad off. It is better spooning before the sea, than trying and hulling; go reef the fore-sail and set him; haul aft the foresheet; the helm is hard a-weather; mind at helmne what is said

Swift's 'Voyage to Brobdingnag,' chap. i.

Finding it was likely to overblow, we took in our sprit-sail, and stood by to hand the foresail.

But making foul weather, we looked the guns were all fast, and handed the mizen. The ship lay very broad off, so we thought it better spooning before the sea than trying or hulling. We reefed the foresail, and hauled aft the foresheet; the helm was hard a-weather.

to you carefully. The ship wears bravely; steady, she is before it; belay the fore down hall; it is done. The sail is split; go haul down the yard, and get the sail into the ship, and unbend all things clear of it. Starboard; hard up, right your helmne, port, port hard, more hands, he cannot put up the helmne. A very fierce storm. The sea breaks strange and dangerous; stand by to haul off upon the lanierd of the whipstaff, and help the man at the helmne; and mind what is said to you. Shall we get down our top-masts? No, let all stand. She scuds before the sea very well; the topmast being aloft the ship was the wholesomer, and made better way through the sea, seeing we have sea room. Thus you see the ship handled in fair weather and foul, by and large. Now let us see how we can turn to windward.

*The storm is over, let us turn to windward.*  
The storm is over, set fore-sail and mainsail; bring the ship to; set the mizen, the main top-sail and fore top-sail. Our course is E.S.E., the wind is at south. Get the starboard tacks aboard, cast off our weather braces and lifts. Set in the lee braces and haul forward by the weather bowlines and haul them taught and belay them, and haul over the mizen tack to windward. Keep her full and by as near as she will lie.

The ship wore bravely. We belayed the fore downhaul; but the sail was split, and we hauled down the yard, and got the sail into the ship, and unbund all the things clear of it.

It was a very fierce storm; the sea broke strange and dangerous. We hauled off upon the lanierd of the whipstaff, and helped the man at the helm. We could not get down our topmast, but let all stand because she scudded before the sea very well, and we knew that the topmast being aloft the ship was the wholesomer, and made better way through the sea, seeing we had sea room.

When the storm was over, we set foresail and mainsail, and brought the ship to. Then we set the mizen, main top-sail, and the foretop-sail. Our course was E.N.E., the wind was at south-west. We got the starboard tacks aboard, we cast off our weather braces and lifts; we set in the lee-braces, and hauled forward by the weather bowlines, and hauled them tight, and belayed them, and hauled over the mizen tack to windward, and kept her full and by as near as she would lie.

### Literary Crossings.

Two of the daughters of the Dean of Westminster are engaged in writing a hand-book to the Abbey, which will probably be ready next winter.

KING TAWHIAO and his chiefs before leaving England compiled a narrative of the leading incidents of their visit, and had it set up in the Maori language. The pamphlet included a report in Maori of the interview of the chiefs with Lord Derby. The king took with him to New Zealand a large number of copies of the pamphlet, for distribution among the tribes which were represented in the deputation.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has finished a novel which will very likely appear in the course of the winter.

MR. JOHN TOP, of Lasswade, the author of 'Bits from Blinkbonny,' who writes under the pseudonym of John Strathesk, has in the press, to be published by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, of Edinburgh, a volume to be entitled 'More Bits from Blinkbonny.'

*Bow Bells* Christmas Annual will contain a series of short stories written by Mr. George Augustus Sala.

It is said that the German Government has prohibited the sale of Miss Katherine Lee's 'In the Alsatian Mountains.' So far from this having had an injurious effect on the popularity of the work, however, it has led to a greatly increased demand in the French towns on the frontier of Alsace.

A NEW volume of sonnets by Mr. J. Ad-dington Symonds will shortly be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. under the title of 'Vagabunduli Libellus.' One section called "Stella Maris" narrates in sonnet form an episode of passionate experience. The author in a preface guards himself against the supposition that this

section is autobiographical, and explains its relation to the psychological study he attempted in his 'Animi Figura.'

MR. E. A. W. BUDGE, B.A., has written a small book on Babylonian life and history for the Religious Tract Society. It gives very briefly the history of Babylon according to the cuneiform inscriptions, and touches on the religion, literature, and learning of the Babylonians, and their points of contact with the Jews. It will be published in September.

PART VII. of Mr. W. de Gray Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' which will be issued on the 1st of September, embraces the original text of forty-seven *pieces justificatives* of English history between the years 796 and 805. The work, as far as it has now been carried, comprises upwards of three hundred documents anterior to the close of the eighth century, brought together for the first time here into one series, several being hitherto unpublished. The new part contains deeds relating to Worcester, Malmesbury, St. Albans, Glastonbury, Lymington, Canterbury, Cookham (co. Berks), Selsey, Rochester, and other religious centres; Papal letters, and many important specimens of the Anglo-Saxon language. Among those of special interest are the acts of the councils of Baccanilde and Clovesho; the incidental recitation of a creed in A.D. 798, which has an important bearing on the introduction of the Athanasian Creed (which it resembles) into England; a list of English territories, of which some of the names may be advantageously examined in connexion with the often-doubted existence of the *Ga* in the midland counties; and an ante-Danish Saxon testamentary charter from the Ashburnham collection in the British Museum.

LORD DUCIE writes to us from Stockholm with regard to our announcement that he was collecting materials for a history of the Armada:—

"Mr. Motley and Mr. Froude have already extracted from accessible sources of information—Herrera and others whose names I cannot at this moment recall—all that is worth taking or available for historical purposes. I doubt whether anything of real interest can be found to supplement their narratives, unless or until contemporary accounts written by Spaniards who actually took a part in the expedition can be found. Beyond a short despatch, of which a few copies have been reprinted in facsimile at the instance of Don Pascual de Gayangos, and, if I mistake not, a record or diary kept by a chaplain of one of the ships, I am not aware of any new material which is likely to lend fresh interest to the subject; at all events, I have neither the ability, knowledge, or inclination to attempt the task to which I am supposed—on what grounds I know not—to have applied myself. The time may come when some industrious and competent person, dealing with Spanish contemporary narrative, may give to the world a minute description of the several actions fought as the two fleets passed slowly up the Channel, of the actual loss sustained by the various ships of the Armada, of the incidents of their northward flight, and of the sufferings undergone before the shattered remnant cast anchor again in Spanish waters."

We are sorry to hear this, for we cannot but think Lord Ducie underrates the opportunities left to an historian of the Armada.

THE death is announced of Mr. Isaac Binns, who wrote a 'History of Batley,' and who some years ago edited a magazine



entitled *Country Words*. Mr. Binns was also a vivacious writer in the Yorkshire dialect. The deceased was only thirty-eight years of age.

MR. BEN BRIERLEY, of Manchester, has returned from his visit to America, and has completed his sketches of America contributed to his *Journal*, entitled 'Great Britain over the Sea.' The sketches will, we understand, shortly be published in book form.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON are preparing an illustrated edition of Mr. Thayer's 'From Log Cabin to White House.'

MISS FAITHFULL's book 'Three Visits to America,' which Mr. Douglas announces, contains some information about the occupations open to women in America.

THE Turkish illustrated review or newspaper, the *Mirati Alem*, or *Mirror of the World*, in order to make itself more popular, has secured a lady writer. This is Jemalieh Hanum, a young lady of fourteen or fifteen, who, the editors say, speaks English like an Englishwoman, and is well acquainted with French.

CAPT. R. C. TEMPLE is going to edit the late Dr. Fallon's 'Dictionary of Hindustani Proverbs.'

THE religious difficulty in elementary education has not yet been settled in all the Australian colonies. It was hoped that the Education Commission which was appointed two years ago in Victoria would arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject, but this has been found impossible, the Commissioners having sent in two reports, five recommending the system adopted in London, and the other five desiring to see religious instruction embodied in the school curriculum. The Government of Tasmania promise a Bill which, we understand, will compromise the difficulty on the basis of a conscience clause.

By an imperial decree recently promulgated, one hundred and twenty-five works of various authors (some of them the foremost of the day) have been prohibited in the public libraries and reading-rooms of Russia. Among the names enumerated in the alphabetical list which has been circulated, it is curious to note the following: Agassiz, Arnould, Büchner, Huxley, Lecky, Michelet, Bagehot, Zola, Lassalle, Lubbock, L. Blanc, Lewis, Lyell, Marx, Mill, Molechott, Prudhon, Rochefort, Reclus, Adam Smith, Spencer.

THE death is announced at the age of eighty-six of Dr. A. Jung, of Königsberg, once a popular writer and one of the leaders of 'Junge Deutschland.'

DR. ASHER, of Leipzig, is going to publish in October next a work showing the agreement of Schopenhauer's philosophy, in its final result, with the fundamental idea of Judaism, or rather Mosaism.

## SCIENCE

*Heat*. By P. G. Tait, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Light*. By the same Author. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THESE two text-books by the well-known Edinburgh Professor of Natural Philosophy will be examined with much interest by a large number of teachers. They exhibit the

author's usual vigour of style, and contain a full and clear presentment both of facts and theory. A special feature, which will interest general readers, is the large amount of quotation given from the authors of great discoveries. Newton, for example, is made to describe his discovery of the decomposition of solar light by the prism in a quotation which covers six pages.

The work on heat begins with some chapters on fundamental principles, in which the author's peculiar views as to the non-reality of "force" will be found under the head "Digression on Force and Energy." Then comes a long chapter entitled "Preliminary Sketch of the Subject," consisting of a summary of all that is contained in the rest of the book. The next two are on dilatation, from one of which we extract the following remarkable fact:—

"If the spiral wire be extracted from an ordinary vulcanized indiarubber gas-pipe, and the pipe be then suspended vertically, with a weight attached to its lower end, it contracts (in some specimens by five or even ten per cent. of its length) and raises the weight, when steam is blown through it from a little boiler."

The next chapter is on thermometers, and commences with the following statement:—

"It seems now certain that the first inventor of the thermometer was Galileo.....His thermometer was an air thermometer, consisting of a bulb with a tube dipping into a vessel of liquid. The first use to which it was applied was to ascertain the temperature of the human body. The patient took the bulb in his mouth, and the air, expanding, forced the liquid down the tube, the liquid descending as the temperature of the bulb rose. From the height at which the liquid finally stood in the tube, the physician could judge whether or not the disease was of the nature of a fever."

The next two are on change of molecular state, that is, melting, solidification, vaporization, and condensation. The next is a very brief chapter on specific heat, in which we observe that the convenient phrase "thermal capacity" is defined in a different sense from that in which it is usually employed (no warning of the difference being given). Moreover, in defining "specific heat" it is not so clearly brought out as it ought to be that the numerical value of the specific heat of a substance is independent of the units employed. Then comes a very full and valuable, though terse and difficult chapter on thermo-electricity; then one on some miscellaneous effects of heat, including the "spheroidal state" and the "radiometer," which receive one and the same explanation:

"The additional pressure required to support the drop [in the spheroidal state].....is supplied, as will be easily seen when we are dealing with the kinetic theory of gases, by the momentum acquired by air and vapour particles which have come in contact with the hot surface. On leaving it they move in directions more nearly perpendicular to the surface than those in which they impinged, i.e., more nearly vertical; and thus, in the very thin layer between the water and the metal, the gaseous medium exerts a somewhat greater pressure in a vertical than in a horizontal direction."

A valuable chapter on combination and dissociation comes next; then follow conduction, convection, and radiation, units and dimensions, Watt's indicator diagram, elements of thermo-dynamics (in a technical mathematical shape, the whole book being saturated with the spirit of thermo-

dynamics); and a concluding chapter on the nature of heat. There is no index. The table of contents contains the mere titles of the chapters, and each chapter winds up with a list of its own contents.

The book on light, though issued by a different publisher, and not distinguished by these peculiarities of arrangement, may be regarded as a companion volume. Fifty-six pages are occupied with preliminary matter, relating especially to the linear propagation of light, before the ordinary topics of geometrical optics are discussed. Reflection and refraction occupy the next ninety pages, including one chapter on mirage and curved rays. A chapter on absorption and fluorescence comes next, and contains a large amount of information as to experimental facts. The next eighty-five pages are devoted to what is commonly called physical optics, and these are followed by twenty on radiation and spectrum analysis. The book concludes with an appendix, consisting of quotations from Hamilton, Huygens, and Laplace.

The author has evidently paid much attention to the history of discovery in the subjects of which he treats, and he adduces historical evidence which will be new to most readers. It is especially important that investigators in this field should exhibit a spirit of impartiality, and we can hardly feel confidence in a critic who ('Light,' p. 62), in mentioning the remarkable power of an opaque solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon to transmit the sun's heat, suppresses all reference to Prof. Tyndall.

Again, while appreciating the combined terseness and lucidity of many parts of these treatises, we observe in some places, more especially in the chapter on thermo-dynamics, a degree of brevity which is scarcely compatible with intelligibility; for example, the first paragraph of p. 328 establishes a true conclusion respecting the effect of pressure on a mixture of ice and water by a process of reasoning which, as it stands, appears fallacious, owing to the omission of an important step at the end. Some of our best existing text-books are written on the plan of enabling the student to verify every step of reasoning for himself. Other works aim chiefly at presenting results. Prof. Tait adopts an intermediate course, and not unfrequently puts off the reader with half-proofs. Students of science cannot be too carefully taught to distinguish between conclusive and inconclusive reasoning, and proofs so briefly stated as not to carry conviction with them easily lead to putting words in place of ideas.

## THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Copenhagen, Aug. 15, 1884.

THE eighth session of the International Medical Congress, which has just ended, commenced on Sunday, August 10th, at Copenhagen, at which place it was determined to hold the meeting, as it was found impossible that it should be at either Christiania or Stockholm, the other two Scandinavian capitals. That the work is of a serious nature may be understood from the fact that the subjects were divided into fourteen sections, including medicine, surgery, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, diseases of the eyes, pathology, and many others, while the number of papers announced to be read reached the large total of three hundred and forty-one. Of these the greater number were actually read, and

many of them provoked prolonged and earnest discussion. Besides these papers, which were brought forward in the various sections, there were addresses given by celebrated authorities in their several departments. These addresses were given at general meetings of the whole congress. They included one on morbid micro-organisms and vaccinia matters by Prof. Pasteur; one on the natural production of malaria and the means for making the malarious countries more healthy by Dr. Thommasi-Crudeli, of Rome; and one on international collective investigation of disease by Sir William Gull. That these subjects are well deserving of the attention, not only of the physician, but of the statesman and all interested in the general welfare of mankind, no one can doubt. But it is not only in the reading of papers and in the discussion in public of such matters as may be brought forward that the real strength of gatherings like this exists. The intercourse of men from all parts of the civilized world—from countries not only widely separated by distance, but differing widely in sentiment—upon the common basis of science, cannot but be of the utmost value to all whose endeavours are directed to the alleviation of suffering and the investigation of all that bears upon the treatment of the sick, the due care of the healthy, and the prevention of disease.

The number of those who met together for this congress was about seventeen hundred. They came from such widely separated parts of the world as Columbia and Japan, Turkey and Australia. From whatever land they came, all united in the common object of gaining and imparting such knowledge as may better enable them to carry out the work which they have set before them in life, in whatever direction that work may lead.

Representatives were present from fourteen countries, so that it was necessary to fix on some official language for the congress, and French was chosen. Papers might, however, be read, and discussions conducted, in French, English, or German. The visitors were welcomed with a kindness and enthusiasm which were alike unexpected and gratifying. The first meeting of the session was held on Sunday, August 10th, in the Palais de l'Industrie, in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and other members of the royal family. The president elect, Prof. Panum, of Copenhagen, opened the proceedings with an address in French. He was followed by Sir James Paget, who was president of the last congress, held in London in 1881. The latter, who was received with warm applause, in the eloquent language so well known in England, spoke of the special ties which bound England to Denmark, inasmuch as from her we had received a princess who in all things is a type of a wife and a mother, and is beloved by the people amongst whom she has come to live. He also spoke of the value of such congresses in bringing together those who could rarely meet, and in enabling those engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery, or science to learn the direction in which the thoughts of the master minds in their several branches of learning were turned, and then to distribute the knowledge so acquired to the various parts of the globe from which they came.

After him, Pasteur and Virchow, representing France and Germany, respectively delivered short addresses. Then the secretary-general, Dr. Lange, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the proceedings terminated by a speech from the president, giving various details of the method in which business would be conducted.

The meeting commenced and ended by the singing of some songs of welcome which had been written for the occasion. In the evening the president gave a large dinner to which the more prominent members of the congress were invited.

On Monday morning the real work of the congress began, and the different sections elected vice-presidents from amongst the representatives from the various countries who happened to be present. England was well represented by Sir J. Paget, Sir W. Gull, Sir Henry Acland, Sir W. Mac Cormac, and Sir Spencer Wells. Regret was very generally expressed that Sir Joseph Lister was unable to be present, and his arrival was looked for until quite late in the congress, as he had promised a communication on the present form of the Listerian antiseptic treatment. Germany was represented by Virchow and Eamarch, France by Pasteur and Cheuvreau, Italy by Crudeli, America by Billings and Austin Flint, while many other countries had sent men whose names, though less generally known, gave full guarantee that they would bring worthy contributions to the general store of knowledge. The total number of those either directly engaged in the practice of medicine or in teaching the sciences allied to it being so large, the fourteen sections were well filled, and the subjects proposed for discussion received ample consideration.

It would be impossible to overrate the importance of such meetings as this. Not only are men of all nations able to meet on common ground, and by personal contact form friendships or remove differences which have arisen from antagonisms on disputed matters in science, but those engaged in any particular branch of scientific inquiry are enabled to meet and learn to know those who are turning their thoughts in the same direction as their own, and so to receive counsel, advice, and encouragement which will enable them to carry home a fresh desire for work and a determination to compel nature to reveal those secrets which at times appear to be impenetrable to all except those whose keen insight can pierce mysteries which are beyond the power of ordinary men to unravel.

Of the general addresses the two most important were those of Prof. Pasteur and Sir W. Gull. The former contained the results of his most recent experiments made with a view of investigating, if not of finding some method of prevention of, hydrophobia. This disease, from which there is reason to believe no patient has ever yet recovered when symptoms so well marked as to leave no doubt about the nature of the malady have set in, has long been regarded as one of the most terrible with which man can be afflicted, and it was with a view of finding some means of relieving the suffering caused by it that the now classical experiments were conducted. In these, as in the other investigations made on the nature, propagation, and cure of fowls' cholera and anthrax, it was hoped that some modification of the virus which was capable of producing the disease might be found, which, without causing any injury to the animal inoculated, would so destroy the power of the true hydrophobia poison as to render it inert. Both the method and the results are entirely analogous to vaccination as ordinarily practised for the prevention or modification of small-pox. In the case of the diseases above named Pasteur had been successful in so changing the character of the infective matters that on one hand fowls' cholera, and on the other splenic fever, had either been entirely prevented, or when this was not the case so modified as to be little dangerous. This method of inoculation has been practised on a large scale, and lately Prof. Roy, of the Brown Institution, has by its means successfully checked the progress of an outbreak of splenic fever amongst one of the enormous herds of cattle in South America. The experiments which Pasteur here related had shown conclusively, as far as they had yet been carried, that the blood of a dog afflicted with rabies was capable under certain conditions of causing a similar malady in other dogs when injected under the skin, and also that the

virulence of the infective matter was increased by being first passed through some animals, such as a rabbit, from whom the material for the second inoculation was taken, while at the same time the virus was so modified by being passed through other animals, such as a monkey, that when injected into the dog again it not only did not reproduce the original disease, but rendered the animal proof—*réfractif*—against contracting rabies under any circumstances which had yet been devised. The experiments and results have been submitted to a critical examination by a commission appointed by the French Government. Up to the present time none of the animals which had been rendered *réfractif* had contracted the disease. The importance of these experiments is beyond question, especially when, reasoning from analogy, their bearing upon the general question of vaccination is considered, and they received the warm and hearty approval of the crowded meeting which had assembled to hear them. Of their immediate practical bearing upon the treatment of hydrophobia it is not as yet possible to speak, but it is now within the bounds of possibility that by these researches the medical profession will before long be placed in possession of a means to mitigate, and eventually to cure, the terrible sufferings which now have but one sad ending.

As bearing also upon the general subject of vaccination, the address of Prof. Cheuvreau, of Lyons, deserves the most serious attention. With the large resources at his command he instituted a series of inquiries with a view of ascertaining how far it was possible to inoculate with vaccine lymph any other disorder, such as tubercle, from which the animal from which the lymph was drawn might be suffering, and he found that under no ordinary circumstances, when reasonable precautions were taken, was there any fear of the transference of disease with the lymph, even though the animal was suffering from the malady in a well-marked and severe form. These researches, which confirm many which have been made by independent observers in England, should tend to reassure those who insist that in vaccination there is a ready means of transferring to the person vaccinated a disease which is worse than that which it is intended to ward off.

The practical result of such labours as those of Pasteur is well shown by the fact that Mr. Jacobsen, one of the largest brewers in Copenhagen, has arranged an admirable and complete laboratory at his brewery at Carlsborg, conducted by Mr. Hansen, his highly skilled superintendent. Every appliance needed in modern research for the purpose of investigating those points in the process of fermentation which have yet to be elucidated is here provided. Mr. Hansen has already found that at certain periods when the fruits are ripening, forms of the yeast spores (*Torula*) are floating in the air, which infest and infect the true yeast to such an extent as to make it impure and the beer of inferior quality. In order to remedy this defect he has started his growth of yeast anew. He has already ascertained that there are no less than six forms of *Torula*, which under the microscope are hardly, if at all, distinguishable; yet each species is capable of performing its specific work only under known conditions, which have now been studied for the first time. He has succeeded in isolating one single cell of the best form of the plant, and starting from this he has produced such a mass of genuine yeast as to enable him to supply many of the great brewers in Germany and other countries with a purer ferment than has ever been obtainable before. In reply to an observation that it was very generous to supply rival brewers with this material, Mr. Jacobsen replied that the work carried on in his laboratory was to be no secret, that it was for the good of science and the benefit of all the world. Of such a man Denmark has reason to be proud. Wealthy, determined, and generous, he has contributed

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very large sums to the restoration of the splendid old castle of Frederiksborg, which is being reproduced in facsimile of what it was before it was burnt down in 1859.

Sir William Gull addressed the general meeting on behalf of a committee of the British Medical Association for the collective investigation of disease. There is one committee in England and another in Germany, and it is now proposed to make an international committee with the object of comparing notes from the various countries represented. Sir William Gull's address was logical, impassive, and persuasive. He compared the committee which was to be formed to a *novum organon*—a new instrument whose aim should be that of collecting all the scattered information which, for want of a hand to gather it, was in danger of being lost and wasted. With the object of preventing this loss and of co-operating with the committees which were already at work in Germany and England, it was determined to ask the help of representatives in all countries, including such distant lands as Japan, and it will be the object of these local centres to propose questions for investigation and to direct the attention of those engaged in the practice of their profession to those points which require elucidation. As an example of the kind of inquiries which it is proposed to make, it may be mentioned that a large number of the practitioners in England have been requested to send information relative to the contagiousness of phthisis, and they have already returned a considerable number of replies. In this way, by directing the attention of those busily engaged in practice to the points about which there is the most uncertainty, and by pointing out the best means of instituting the inquiries, it is believed that much information may be collected which it would be almost beyond the power of any one observer to obtain.

Dr. Billings, speaking in favour of an international committee, compared the individual observers to numberless mirrors concentrating their light upon a common focus. It might be, he said, that some had lost their polish, some might be set at a wrong angle, and some might even be a little cracked, yet at the focus the light would be more brilliant than any one of them individually could shed.

Prof. Thommasi-Crudeli read an important paper on malaria, and he also treated of the same subject at one of the general meetings. He believes that he has discovered a specific ferment which attacks the red blood corpuscles, in the first place destroying one of their most important constituents, the so-called hemoglobin, and finally breaking them up altogether; and he gave some account of the measures of prevention and treatment which have been adopted in Italy with considerable success. It is greatly to be regretted that Prof. Koch was unable to be present at the meeting. A specimen of the now famous *Comma bacillus* was exhibited, but it was broken by accident, so that few had any opportunity of seeing it, and there was no communication on the subject brought forward in any of the sections. A full account of the discussions which have taken place on the subject was last week published in Berlin, in the course of which the whole bearing of the discovery of the *Comma bacillus* upon the origin and mode of propagation of cholera has been critically considered; the general result of this inquiry is that Dr. Koch believes that in every case of true Asiatic cholera the *Comma bacillus* is present, although, with the exception of some doubtful experiments upon pigs by Dr. Richards in India, no animal has yet contracted cholera after being fed with substances containing the bacillus. Prof. Koch has succeeded not only in finding the bacilli, but he has cultivated them outside the body, and he believes that their presence is diagnostic of cholera, and that they do not occur in any other disease. The bacilli have been found in Egypt, India, and France. There

seems to be strong evidence that they are at least a concomitant of the disease, even if they do not actually cause it, and if this be the case a most valuable aid will be given to officers of health, since at the commencement of an outbreak of cholera it is often a matter of difficulty to say with certainty what is the nature of the disease. In all cases now in which the *Comma bacillus* can be found there will be strong presumptive evidence that the disease is Asiatic cholera.

It will be noticed that a very large amount of attention was bestowed on diseases which are supposed in some way to be related to minute organisms, and this is not to be wondered at. The researches of Bell and Rabagliati in Bradford as to the nature of wool-sorters' disease, and of Klein and Burdon Sanderson into the allied diseases of malignant pustule, which is not uncommon amongst those who have to handle raw hides, and of anthrax, which is so destructive of animals, have shown beyond dispute that in these maladies there exists in the bodies of those affected a definite organism capable of cultivation outside the body, and of reproducing the disease in those animals which are susceptible to it. This being so, the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Prof. Koch, and his later investigations on the spread of cholera, have given such an impulse to this branch of knowledge, that in Germany it has become a separate study under the name of bacteriology. It is a matter for congratulation that the English Government, appreciating the importance of the subject, have sent a commission to India, under the guidance of Prof. Klein, to continue the researches so well begun by Koch.

In the Surgical Section, amongst the most important subjects for discussion there were few which were of general interest, although of great importance from a surgical point of view. Mr. Bryant's paper on the best form of treatment in certain classes of disease in the abdomen was a most valuable contribution to the therapeutics of the subject. The absence of Sir Joseph Lister was much regretted, and the discussion on his paper was twice deferred, on the chance of his being able to come. It is gratifying to think that there was only one surgeon present who raised any objection to the fundamental principles of the views which he has put forward, and that practically it is universally admitted that absolute cleanliness (which is the meaning of "antiseptic") and free drainage of all discharges are the foundation of all good surgery. Whatever the method adopted, the principle of Listerism will remain as the greatest advance which has been made in surgery during the present generation. It would be impossible, even if it were desirable, in so short a notice as this, to make a record of the numerous and various subjects which were proposed for discussion, such as the relative value of various forms of disinfectants, the surgical treatment of tumours, the prevention of typhoid fever amongst troops in hot climates, and many other subjects of vast importance to the State as well as to the individual.

On Thursday, August 14th, Dr. Billings, in the name of the medical profession of the United States, offered an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting at Washington; and subsequently, at a committee of the president and general officers of the congress, the invitation was discussed. Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Lyons were suggested, and some objection was raised to Washington on the ground of its being so far distant as to entail considerable expense on those who wished to be present. It was, however, urged by Sir Henry Acland that, looking at the question as one in which the scientific interests of the whole human family had to be considered, the necessity of holding the congress in the United States was one which must be frankly admitted; and the real question to be considered was what would be the fittest time,

as there could be no doubt of the great progress and high aims of the leaders of medical thought in the Western continent. Eventually, by a large majority, it was decided that the next meeting should be held in America in the year 1887.

No account of the congress would be complete without giving some description of the welcome which its members received from their most hospitable hosts. It may be truly said that the entertainments so generously provided did much towards preserving the general harmony and goodwill of those who had been hard at work all day, and therefore towards producing that hearty and sympathetic co-operation between persons often as unlike in training and education as they were in nationality. Many of the guests were received and entertained at the houses of private persons, while to all has been offered a welcome of the most enthusiastic kind, and one which none who experienced it can forget.

The meetings of the several sections were held from 10 to 12 A.M. and from 1 to 3 P.M. The general meetings took place at 3.30 and lasted till 5. At noon a frugal lunch (an excellent example) was provided, to which all members of the congress had free access, no one sitting down. In the evenings there were dinners, public and private, and other entertainments, leaving nothing to be desired and no time unoccupied. These public entertainments were carried out in a manner that excited the surprise and admiration of all who were present at them.

On Wednesday, August 13th, an excursion was arranged to Helsingör (Elsinore). Luncheon was provided in Hamlet's castle, the Kronborg, for about 2,000 persons. From this point many of the visitors made their way to Frederiksborg, the grand old castle which was burnt down in 1859, but which has lately been restored to almost its original magnificence by a subscription raised throughout the country, to which Mr. Jacobsen, of whom mention has been already made, has contributed a very large amount. The castle is no longer to be used as a royal residence, but is to be preserved as a national memorial, and is to be the depository of the portraits of the most celebrated of Denmark's sons and of such things as have a national interest.

On Thursday evening the municipality of Copenhagen entertained 1,200 guests in a building erected for the purpose by the side of the harbour. The view was in itself very striking, and was rendered more so by the large number of ocean steamers which kept passing the windows on their way to sea. Besides all the foreign members of the congress a large number of Scandinavians as well as many of the municipal officers were invited. All the arrangements were of the most perfect kind; the dinner was not excessive, it was well served, while the speeches were made between the courses, an example which in England might well be followed. After dinner the guests were conveyed in steamers to the Tivoli Gardens, which were splendidly illuminated in their honour, and a wonderful sight was presented to the procession as it moved up the harbour. Almost the whole population had turned out to greet the visitors, the banks being lined by many thousands of spectators, who heartily cheered the boats as they passed. The order and regularity observed by the crowds were remarkable, and said much for the good humour and forbearance of the individuals who composed them. In this as in the other entertainments given to the congress the most notable thing was not a lavish display of wealth nor great magnificence, but a genuine heartiness, and an evident determination on the part of the people to do their best to give a fitting welcome to those who were their guests, and who were believed by the masses, as was understood, to be assembled for the simple purpose of finding out the best means of benefiting mankind by diminishing and pre-

venting their sufferings, and by procuring the health of their homes.

On Friday, August 15th, the king held a reception in the Christiansborg Palace, to which all the members of the congress were invited; and on Saturday the proceedings were brought to a close at the general meeting by an address from the president on the subject of food rations for men in a state of health and disease, especially in the hospitals, infirmaries, and prisons of different countries.

It may be urged—indeed, it has been—that the entertainments given at a meeting such as this are out of all proportion to the amount of work done. It should, however, be remembered that the whole of the middle of the day is devoted to serious work, and that the bringing together on a social basis of those who are pursuing similar branches of science is of the greatest value in promoting the harmony and goodwill essential to the success of any large gathering of men, whose very eagerness in the work before them is an element of danger.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

SIR J. H. LEFROY, in his address to the Geographical Section of the British Association, passed in review the recent discoveries of explorers. He mentioned Mr. Thomson's journey, the work of Mr. Stanley and M. de Brazza on the Congo, the travels of Dr. Pogge, the explorations of Col. Prejevalsky, the Indian Survey, and Mr. Milles's crossing of Australia. An appendix gives the stations occupied by Europeans in Central Africa. We are sorry to observe that Sir J. H. Lefroy lends the weight of his authority to the exploded theory that the Oxus once flowed into the Caspian.

In a recent paper read at Sydney before the Geographical Society of Australasia, Mr. Robert Drew described his exploration of what is still, perhaps, the least known part of the New Guinea coast, viz., westward from Torres Straits to and beyond Prince Frederick Henry Island, which, according to this explorer, differs considerably from what is usually supposed. He first ascended to a distance of twenty to twenty-five miles a river which he named the Chester, thirty miles west of the Mai Kassa river, and running through a similar country. Here, it may be noted, the traveller tells the story told by others, but as yet unexplained, of a gigantic grazing animal, unseen, but heard at night by all the party, and traced in the morning by its droppings and tracks through the broken trees. Ninety miles north-west from Deliverance Island he passed a floating and apparently solid island, some three acres in extent, composed of trees and debris, testifying to the force and volume of the rivers; and mudbanks compacted by similar materials are met along this coast. Some twenty miles further west the coast becomes higher and bolder, the mangrove swamps are replaced by vast coconut forests, behind which, inland, extend open plains studded with coconut and other fruit trees, and well adapted for sugar and cotton and also for cattle raising. The coast retains this character as far as and beyond Prince Frederick Henry Island. Some 130 to 140 miles west from Deliverance Island, in about 8° 10' S. lat., is an inhabited island, named by Mr. Drew Discovery Island. It forms with the adjacent coast a good natural harbour, giving additional value to the district for settling purposes; the natives of this south coast, too, are, according to his experience, well disposed, and very different from the Solomon Islanders. Throughout the voyage he found the seas swarming with dugong and sharks, and abounding in pearl shell.

The naturalist M. Regel, who has recently been exploring the country lying between Samarcand and Merv, furnishes a few notes upon that region to the *Turkistan Gazette*. "I quitted Samarcand," he writes, "on April 8th, and crossed the frontier of Bokhara on the morrow. The border lands in the vicinity of Zatzdina and Kermine offered little of interest. The flora is

not remarkable. Agriculture is declining in consequence of the scarcity of water. The mountain ridges which extend along the left bank of the Zariavshan and terminate on the west of Kermine are situated almost in the same meridian with the southern extremity of the Kurratagtim or Nooratim mountains. They are treeless and barren." The flora of the steppe between Kermine and the oasis of the town of Bokhara is one of great interest. Bokhara itself, though of considerable extent and well populated, has but little ground under culture. The oasis of Karakoul, formerly so well known for its fertility, is now in a state of decadence, owing to the drying up of the Zariavshan. The sands which stretch for a breadth of thirty versts from this oasis to the Amou Darya are accounted impassable to vehicular traffic. They present a scanty but interesting flora, which includes a leguminous shrub, the *Smirnovia turkestanica*. Here also the traveller noted some new species of lizards and Coleoptera. Towards the north water becomes scarcer, and cultivation consequently disappears. The oasis of Chardjui, on the left side of the Amou Darya, is one of the most fertile in the khanate of Bokhara, though an equally luxuriant vegetation distinguishes the district of the Turcoman Ersari.

#### Science Sossip.

SIR RICHARD OWEN'S 'History of British Fossil Reptiles,' which has been upwards of forty years in preparation, is now at length ready for publication by Messrs. Cassell. On the preparation of the 268 plates with which the volumes are enriched great labour and attention have been lavished. The edition consists of 170 copies only (each copy being signed by Prof. Owen), and no further number can be produced, as the plates from which the illustrations have been printed have been destroyed. The publishers are anxious to give an opportunity to the chief libraries of the kingdom of acquiring the work. Among the original subscribers were many distinguished men who are now dead, such as the Prince Consort, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Derby (the grandfather of the present earl), Sir P. de Malpas Egerton, Sir J. J. Guest (the father of Lord Wimborne), Henry Hallam, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir William Jardine, Prof. Lindley, Sir Roderick Murchison, Bishop Wilberforce, Chief Baron Pollock, Prof. Sedgwick, Dr. Whewell, Sir F. Thesiger, and Lord Wrottesley.

BARON ARNOLD THÉNARD, the son of the celebrated chemist, died at his château of Talmay on the 8th of August from an attack of apoplexy. He devoted his life and his fortune to the service of science. His investigations in agricultural chemistry obtained for him in 1865 admission to the Institute of France. In his laboratories at Talmay and at Paris he devoted himself to new methods of organic analysis, and his investigations on the absorption of oxygen during life and the processes of combustion were carried out with the most perfect apparatus, regardless of cost.

SIGNOR B. LOTTI publishes in *Bollettino del R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia*, No. 4 for 1884, 'Considerazioni sulla Età e sulla Origine dei Graniti Toscani,' and Signor G. B. Rocco has an interesting paper, 'Appunti di una Escursione Mineraria in Toscana.'

MARS is the only large planet which is visible now in the evening, and even he sets little more than an hour after the sun. He is this evening about 2° due north of Spica Virginis. Saturn rises a few minutes before 11 o'clock at night; whilst both Venus and Jupiter are morning stars.

BARNARD'S comet (b, 1884) was observed at Nice on the 15th inst. about nine o'clock in the evening, by M. Perrotin, who describes it thus: "La comète a l'aspect d'une nébuloité assez mal définie, de 1'30" de diamètre environ, présent-

ant des granulations brillantes vers le centre." The comet's approximate place at the time of observation was R.A. 17<sup>h</sup> 13<sup>m</sup>, N.P.D. 126° 28'.

#### FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TREARS.—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 83, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Treasuries,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

*A History of Ancient Sculpture.* By Lucy M. Mitchell. With numerous Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THIS handsome volume is the third endeavour within little more than twelve months to stimulate an intelligent interest in ancient sculpture. The two volumes of Mr. A. S. Murray treat of Greek sculpture exclusively. The single volume of Mr. Perry, less ambitious, but in many respects more generally useful, includes an important chapter on Greek sculpture under the Romans, as well as fuller treatment of the Pergamenean revival. The still more comprehensive work of Mrs. Mitchell justifies its title of 'A History of Ancient Sculpture' by providing a view of both Egyptian and Mesopotamian art on the one hand, and on the other carrying down the account of Roman art till it ceased to have any classical impress whatever. Once again it is impossible to suppress a feeling of annoyance at being called upon to study a work on art with the assistance of engravings among which only a few can be called works of art in any sense. We turn page after page and are offended by the product of some novel process which deserves less the name of an illustration than an obfuscation.

The preface is dated Marion, Massachusetts, but the work is the result of intimate acquaintance with the great collections and museums of England and the Continent, and of not merely correspondence, but personal intercourse with the most learned custodians of ancient remains and with many of the most distinguished critics and archaeologists of the day. In consequence the student of antiquity is here at least provided with a report of the most recent discoveries and the latest speculations respecting them. The notes at the end supply complete references to the multitudinous dissertations on particular groups and statues which have been separately published or are scattered among transactions and periodicals, while the text reports at first hand the doubts or decisions of their authors. The drawback to all this is that the author is partly bewildered by the conflict of imposing authorities, and partly, we must suppose from her hesitations, hampered by delicacy towards informants who may be apt to consider that the appropriate requital of courtesy is unqualified agreement. This is doubtless the explanation of much confusion and much crudity. If criticism of antiquity is to be worth anything at all it must be distinctly judicial. The reader is apt to get weary of a criticism that leaves every matter in suspense and throws upon himself the responsibility of deciding among arguments set before him chaotically. So far as Germany is concerned, it is becoming clearer every year that any general agreement among its numerous and voluminous writers upon ancient art is not to be expected,—that no



discussion once opened by them is ever likely to be finally closed. So long as there remains a possibility of a new view, plausible or not, it may be safely expected that a new theory will be built upon it; and when all these possibilities are exhausted, some obsolete and discredited theory will be revived.

We scarcely know whether to be amused by, or to sympathize with, the distress of the author in dealing with "the discussion of the much-mooted question as to the action of the 'Apollo Belvedere.'" The interpretation of this action was long dependent on the assumption that the archer-god was to be conceived as holding a bow in his left hand and looking in the direction of his arrow. But a small bronze figure of the same type has turned up, which grasps some folds in its left hand, and forthwith an ingenious theorist urged that what the small figure held must have been held by the large statue, and that this was the ægis of Jove. Well-known English archaeologists hastened to assent; their haste proved ill advised when a German objected that an ægis in marble would have broken off the arm by its weight. A paradox, however, does not die easily; "this difficulty was quietly set aside by the supposition that the ægis might have been of thin bronze." But then came the announcement that on closer examination it had been discovered that the folds held by the statuette were not those of a hairy ægis, but simply the end of the god's mantle. The discussion might now be supposed to have settled itself by the process of exhaustion. Not so. That Kieseritzky (Bötticher and Furtwängler notwithstanding) has still a word to say for Stephani's theory of the ægis is held as

Proving absurd all written hitherto  
And putting us to ignorance again.

"The 'Apollo Belvedere,' the Stroganoff statuette, and beautiful Basle head are thus again cumbered with this unpleasant theory; and we can only hope that more light will yet be thrown upon the perplexing question by a more general familiarity with the Stroganoff statuette," &c.

A forlorn hope indeed.

In inference to the literary services of Brunn, the author refers to the 'Theseus' of the Elgin marbles as a personification of Mount Olympus! and Dr. Waldstein's degradation of a god to a mere athlete is so far accepted that the Choiseul-Gouffier 'Apollo' of the British Museum is labelled as a "so-called 'Apollo.'" It is high time that it should be understood that the criticism of sculpture demands some other qualifications besides the faculty of mastering a subject by "getting it up" and the command of decorative phraseology.

At present enthusiasm exhausts its vocabulary in praise of the 'Aphrodite' of Melos, but when we inquire for its precise justification, we are left to settle for ourselves whether she is to be supposed to have been grouped with a companion statue of Ares, is holding up the apple of Paris in triumph, is writing on a shield, looking in a polished shield as a mirror, dressing her hair, or finally, as Overbeck suggests, hitching up her drapery, that is in manifest danger, but for the timely lift of her knee, of escaping her altogether.

But till a truly standard work upon

ancient sculpture appears, there is very much to recommend this book to students. Besides the notes already referred to and an excellent index, the appendix contains "Tables of Museums," exhibiting lists of artists in chronological order, and references to the various museums in which their works, imitations of their works, and casts are at present preserved. Among the better reproductions may be specified those of the beautiful tombstones that have come to light of late years at Athens. The graceful feminine groups and touching domestic scenes that these exhibit may warn the expositors of the characteristics of social life at Athens that we are as little justified in disallowing the prevalence of domestic affection and purity of manners in Athenian homes on the strength of the scandals mentioned in comic and other literature as we should be in arguing from the popular plays and popular novels of Paris to the standard of practical morals in France generally. This, it is true, is no more than may be inferred from the noteworthy fact that the tragedians constantly appealed to the Athenians to recognize the highest dignity as well as delicacy of feminine nature; still, it is as we stand before these tender compositions that we seem to be in closest communion with the Athenian heart.

### Five-Part Gossip.

MISS KATE GREENAWAY will publish in the autumn, through Messrs. Routledge & Sons, a 'Language of Flowers,' with illustrations printed in colours by Edmund Evans; a new edition of Mavor's 'Spelling,' with forty illustrations designed by her; and a coloured almanac for 1885. The titles of Mr. Randolph Caldecott's new toy-books are 'Come, Lasses and Lads,' and 'Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross.'

The scaffoldings are now sufficiently removed to enable any one to obtain a view of the general effect of the proposed decorations of the dome of St. Paul's. It will be yet a week or two before the whole of the boards and poles can be taken away, so as to display the works of Mr. Poynter and the P.R.A. completely. When this is done we shall be able to examine the designs and their general effect entirely and *in situ*.

The Report of the Director of the National Portrait Gallery has been published. In addition to matters we have noticed, the following acquisitions are recorded. The following came from the National Gallery: Sir D. Brewster; J. Fawcett, comedian; J. Hall, engraver; J. P. Kemble; J. Milton; T. Morton, actor; W. Pitt; Mrs. Siddons; J. Smith, engraver; W. Smith, actor; Sir J. Soane; Miss Stephens (Countess of Essex); B. West, P.R.A.; W. Wyndham, by Reynolds; and W. Woollett, engraver. General Wolfe, drawn by William, Duke of Devonshire, was given by Lord R. Gower; Mrs. Somerville, bequeathed by her daughter; and Mrs. Jameson, marble bust by Gibson, transferred from South Kensington. The next addition was given by Mr. Scharf: Edward III. and Family, traced from the Society of Antiquaries' tracings of the Westminster pictures. E. Malone, by Reynolds, was given by W. Agnew, M.P.; J. Hume, by Mr. J. Glen; General J. Wolfe, tracing, by the Hon. H. Dillon. The following were given by the authorities of Barnard's Inn: Thomas, Lord Coventry, Sir W. Daniel, Sir J. Holt, S. Petyt, and Lord Burghley. The following come from various donors: B. Franklin, Admiral Codrington, Capt. Bourchier, the second Duke of Grafton, the third Duke of Roxburghe, and a caricature

by T. Patch. The following were bought: J. Richardson; Sir H. Unton; the first Duke of Buckingham and Family, by Honthorst; Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, by Kneller; J. Addison, by M. Dahl; T. Cecil, first Earl of Exeter; and Sir W. Waller. Many autograph documents have been given to the gallery. More than 146,000 persons visited the collection in 1883, i.e., more than 61,000 additional to the number of 1882. Last Easter Monday nearly 4,000 persons were admitted.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S 'Thomas Bewick and his Pupils,' based upon his articles in the *Century Magazine*, will be published in September by Messrs. Chatto & Windus and Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. of New York. The whole of the large-paper copies are already disposed of. The "Memorial Edition" of Bewick, the publication of which was delayed by the death of Mr. Ward of Newcastle, will now be published by Mr. Quaritch for Mr. Ward's sons, the present owners of the blocks. It will consist of five volumes—the 'Birds' (two), 'Quadrupeds,' 'Fables of Æsop,' and 'Memoir.' The 'Memoir' will be edited from the original MS. by Mr. Dobson, who will also annotate it with the aid of Bewick's letters and papers, which have recently been placed in his hands by the late Miss Isabella Bewick's executors. The first volume of the new edition may be expected in 1885.

PROF. BENNDORF has been in London this week, examining the Lycian collection in the British Museum, which is especially interesting to him on account of his own explorations in the region visited by Sir Charles Fellows.

THE new director of the Louvre, who has been examining the arrangements of the Berlin Gallery, has been visiting Trafalgar Square this week on a similar errand.

AN industrial and fine arts exhibition has been opened at Wolverhampton, and another opens next week at Bristol.

WE regret to record the death of M. de Nittis, the brilliant Italian painter of *genre* subjects, Parisian street scenes, sparkling effects of sunlight, rain showers, and sharp contrasts of shadow and daylight. His pretty figures of ladies in modern costumes have charmed most observers, and they gained fresh attractions from the daintiness with which he touched the backgrounds and other accessories. Founding his style on the principles of M. Meissonier, he infused into it something of the glittering richness of Fortuny's colouring and lustrous tones, and for a long time produced studies of surpassing delicacy and *finesse*. More recently he adopted some of the dicta of the Impressionists, though he preserved his characteristic taste and refinement, and painted much more rapidly than before. But the result was by no means an improvement. He was a frequent sojourner in London, and delineated English scenes better than most foreigners have done. He was thirty-nine years of age, and died suddenly, but by no means unexpectedly, of chest disease, from which he had long suffered, aggravated by overwork. He gained a third-class medal in 1876, a first-class medal in 1878, and the Legion of Honour in 1878.

It is proposed shortly to hold in Paris an exhibition of the works of Herr A. Menzel. M. F. C. Dumas, the energetic publisher of *catalogues illustrés*, is, says the *Courrier de l'Art*, on the point of building in the Rue de la Paix a gallery like that of M. G. Petit in the Rue de Sèze, for the exhibition of modern paintings.

THE German newspapers announce the death of the learned Keeper of the Albertina Collection at Vienna, Dr. Moritz Thausing, author of the elaborate 'Life of Albert Dürer,' the English translation of which we reviewed more than a year ago. This was the chief literary work of the deceased, who was an industrious contributor to many serials, and was a master of

what is called the scientific method of writing on art. If his conclusions were not invariably acceptable to artists and art critics, there could be no question that his industry and rare intelligence frequently made up for the weakness of his technical knowledge, which led him to follow *ignes fatui* of opinion, and caused him to credit the assertions of those who, like himself, were men of science rather than men of art. With him and the late Dr. Woltmann two great lights of the scientific method have disappeared, and with them not a little of the literary skill and argumentative ability which did good service and might have done more if they had been applied with less self-confidence. Dr. Thausing imparted his knowledge generously, and had the courage of his opinions.

EIGHT panels, painted by M. Delaunay, have been unveiled in the Panthéon, Paris. The principal subject refers to the life of Charlemagne. The pictures occupy the wall on the left of the Chapelle Ste. Geneviève.

M. F. FLAMENG's large picture of the 'Massacre de Machécoul,' which we noticed in reviewing this year's Salon, has been acquired by the Direction des Beaux-Arts.

WE hear of the death of the clever and well-known illustrator of the *Journal Amusant* and *Le Monde Illustré*, M. Léonce Petit. This event occurred in Paris on the 8th inst., following long protracted sufferings from gout. The artist was forty-five years of age, and had been an annual contributor to the Salons since 1869.

THE most famous of the buildings which Elias Hole raised at Augsburg is at present threatened. The city authorities are preparing to erect a huge block of public offices against the Rathhaus, which would quite overshadow and destroy its proportions. Fortunately an influential opposition has been roused among the Augsburgers themselves, which should be reinforced by protests from foreign sympathizers.

A bust of Edgar Poe, by Mr. R. H. Park, has been placed by subscription in the Metropolitan Museum at New York.

## MUSIC

### Musical Society.

THE next season of concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society will include the first performance in London of Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's oratorio 'The Rose of Sharon,' composed for the Norwich Festival of October next. The season's programme will also include Handel's 'Belshazzar,' Berlioz's 'Childhood of Christ,' Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul,' and other works. The leading singers engaged are Madame Valleria, Miss Nevada, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Charles Halle continues the conductor of the Society.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & Co. are on the point of publishing an exhaustive treatise on the violin and violin making, by Mr. E. Heron-Allen, author of 'The Ancestry of the Violin' and 'Violin Making as It Was and Is.'

IN spite of its questionable success last year, another season of Italian opera is arranged at Paris, under the direction of M. Maurel. The list of artists engaged is exceptionally strong, including Madame Patti.

THE two special performances of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' announced at Munich commenced on the 19th inst. and terminate tomorrow. In addition to the regular company, the list of performers included Mesdames Malten, Lillie and Marie Lehmann, Papier, and Lamert.

HERR RUBINSTEIN's latest opera, entitled 'Der Papagei,' is to be produced at Hamburg on November 1st.

M. SAINT-SAËNS's opera 'Henry VIII.' is to be performed at Prague during the ensuing season.

ARRANGEMENTS are, it is said, being made for the production of M. Rubinstein's opera 'Nero' in the Antwerp theatre. The work is to be performed next Christmas season, when the composer himself will conduct the orchestra.

THE Paris Opéra Comique reopens on Monday next with 'Carmen.' A new work, entitled 'Diana,' by MM. Paladilhe and Regnier fils, is in rehearsal.

THE famous theatre La Scala, at Milan, which had been permitted to fall into a disgraceful state of structural decay, is at last to undergo the much needed process of restoration.

## DRAMA

### THE WEEK.

TOOLE'S.—'Needles and Pins,' a Farical Comedy in Four Acts, based upon a Farce by Rosen. By Augustin Daly. VAUDEVILLE (Morning Performance).—'A Wet Day,' a Farical Comedy in Three Acts. By Walter Brown.

VERY few are the cases in which an individual actor or a company coming for the first time before the English public makes a mistake in the selection of an opening piece. To deal only with recent experiments, Miss Mary Anderson was well advised in choosing for her *début* Parthenia in 'Ingomar,' and has not in subsequent performances improved upon her first attempt. In like fashion Miss Lotta and Miss Minnie Palmer in their opening pieces indicated the measure and extent as well as the nature of their capacities. Since its first appearance in 'Casting the Boomerang' the Augustin Daly Company has played in 'Dollars and Sense' and in 'Needles and Pins.' So far as regards the pieces the interest has steadily declined, while it is to the credit of the actors that the high estimate formed concerning them is maintained. 'Needles and Pins' is scarcely vertebrate. A mild interest in the fortunes of one or two of the characters gives it a form of cohesion, but its consistency is scarcely greater than that of a *soufflé*. It is the work of a fairly skilful cook, however, and as it is well served it proves appetizing. The supposition that it was written to fit the company is difficult to be resisted. Fit them, at least, it does to a nicety. That no actor is seen quite at his best is attributable to the fact that the situations are theatrical, not dramatic, and that consistency of character is outside the aim of the adapter. Mr. Lewis and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the mainstays of the company, are shown as an elderly couple in love with one another; the former playing a *bric-à-brac* hunter whose taste for antiquities colours his choice of a wife, the latter a spinster whose kittenish ways make her an object of ridicule. Such measure of *vraisemblance* as these individuals exhibit is due to the actors. Content with finding comic situations and furnishing opportunities for displaying various forms of talent, the dramatist, wisely perhaps, has left the development of character in the hands of the exponents. Miss Ada Rehan's speciality is the display of girlish petulance and mutiny. She is assigned, accordingly, a character in which she is teased, tormented, and ultimately subjugated by Mr. John Drew, whose mission in the company is to make love to her. So successful are the actors, no more sense of incongruity than farical comedy exacts is felt when the two

elder lovers, who are supposed to be average specimens of middle-class society, join in the office of a lawyer, with the clerk in dancing a hornpipe. In the case of the younger couple, meanwhile, Miss Rehan's curious low-comedy proceedings become popular, and the unceremonious wooing of Mr. Drew proves diverting. The general performance remains excellent in *ensemble*. It is difficult very sternly to condemn Miss Dreher for looking a quarter of a century younger than the part she plays. Miss May Irwin deserves recognition for the manner in which she enacts a "Western girl" who is in domestic service. The type is new to the English stage, and is presented with much archness.

'A Wet Day,' by Mr. Walter Brown, produced last week at a morning performance at the Vaudeville, is as mirthful in action as many pieces of its class which, with a higher interpretation, have won lasting popularity. It has little claim to originality, however, and is regrettably coarse in language. Without incurring moral condemnation, the dialogue is at times very unsavoury, and an audience taught to expect innuendo or *double entendre* takes care to find both. Mr. Charles Groves played in mirthful style as a husband who, in consequence of drinking too much, has lost all cognizance of his actions, and accepts ruefully the responsibility for a series of peccadilloes or crimes of which he is wholly innocent. In other respects the performance was not noteworthy.

### Dramatic Society.

'FAITH; OR, EDDICATION AND RIGHTS,' a new drama produced on Wednesday afternoon at the Gaiety Theatre, is awkwardly constructed and conventional. It has, however, some fairly good dialogue, on the strength of which it obtained a favourable reception. With the exception of one or two characters, the acting did not go above the level of amateur effort.

ON the 9th of September Toole's Theatre will open under the management of Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. W. Edouin with a burlesque by Messrs. Paulton and Levey, entitled 'The Babes.'

A SERIES of performances of the pieces to be given in America has been witnessed at the Lyceum. On Saturday last and Monday Mr. Irving appeared in 'The Bells,' on Tuesday and Wednesday in 'Louis XI,' and on Thursday in 'Richelieu.' Thursday was the last night of Mr. Irving's short and successful season. Miss Winifred Emery has been added to the company in place of Miss Millward.

MR. THORNE, whose absence from the stage has been lengthened in consequence of a domestic bereavement, will shortly appear at the Vaudeville in a new play by Mr. H. A. Jones. Miss G. Grahame, Mr. Conway, and Mr. Mackintosh have been added to the company.

THE Surrey Theatre reopened on Monday, under the management of Messrs. Conquest and Meritt, with a drama by Mr. Julian Cross, entitled 'Outcast Poor.'

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT and M. Mayer, the new manager of the Porte Saint Martin theatre, have been at variance. The agreement of M. Mayer with this rather intractable artist seems stringent enough to render probable an arrangement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. B.—C. W.—M. Q. H.—E. L.—received.

M. O. H.—See *Athen.*, No. 2943, p. 468. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.



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